

DECEMBER

J. B. Cooper, Edg.
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Jacksonville Republican.

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1841.

Whole No. 255

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E. L. WOODWARD, P. M.



POETRY.

From the Charleston Courier.
ON THE TALULAH FALLS, HABERSHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA.
Hark! the rush of passing waters
As they roll from rock to rock—
Hither winding, thither dashing—
Now quiet, faint, now great the shock—
Here of flattened surface rushing,
Down the foamy waters run—
Now of the precipitous chasm deep,
Here in the shade, there in sun.

Voice of many waters falling
From the mountain to the vale—
Rocks and woods the echo calling,
Answer distant down the dale.
How the blackened waters mingle,
As they roll through chasms deep,
White a solemn sounding timber,
Seems from unseen caves to creep—

Mountains far o'er mountains rising,
Where now rocks, now tree are seen—
Vales, sweet scenes for realizing,
Seen in distance daily green.
Farther on the hilly pathway
Sounds of dreadful cataracts come—
From mid-height to lowly valley
Thunder whiten'd torrents down.

Rocks o'en to their centres trembling,
Seem to wait their final blow—
For the darksome stream assembling,
Seek their total overthrow.
Not another sound is waking
But the thunders of the floods—
They their leaps impetuous taking
Sink beneath overhanging woods.

AUTUMN.
Bright flowers are sinking,
Streamlets are shrinking,
Now the wide forest is withered and sere;
Light clouds are flying,
Soft winds are sighing,
We will be thoughtful, for autumn is near.
Blossoms we cherished,
Have withered and perished,
Scenes which we smiled on, are yellow and dead.
Feelings of sadness
O'ershadow our gladness
And make the mind thoughtful, for autumn is near.
Thus all that is fairest,
And sweetest and rarest,
Must shortly be severed, and call for a tear;
Then let each emotion
Be warm with devotion,
And we will be thoughtful, for autumn is near.

PLOWDEN HALSEY.

A TRUE STORY.—BY PROFESSOR PARK;
In the time of the last war with Great Britain, when the exertions of the immortal Fulton and others were directed to the improvement of scientific naval defence, and when the fleets of the enemy hovered on our sea-board, bombarding our cities, plundering our vessels, and destroying our commerce; a novel and formidable plan was adopted to destroy their ships, and drive them from our coast. We refer to the torpedo and other machines for submarine navigation, by means of which the largest man of war might be blown to atoms, by a magazine deposited under its bottom, while not the slightest traces of an enemy should be visible. However inhuman or unfair might be this mode of warfare in itself, still it was but a just retaliation for the barbarities committed by the British and their savage allies in that bloody war. And although, owing to its im-

perfections and secrecy, our country at that time received but little benefit from it, the experiments then made proved that, with longer practice and additional improvements, it might be made a powerful means of seaboard defence. The most approved invention for this purpose, was the torpedo, (so called from its resemblance to the fish of that name,) or the submarine vessel, Mr. Bushnell. It consisted of a conical form, resembling two boats, one inverted and covering the other, so that the upper and the lower surfaces resembled the shell of the tortoise. It was large enough to allow a man to sit upright in the cavity, and to contain air to support life a considerable time, and when closed, was entirely water proof. It was propelled by means of spiral oars turning on axes which passed in the cavity within reach of the operator, and acted upon the water on the principle of the endless screw. One of these was placed at each end of the machine, to propel it backward and forward, and on the top or bottom, to raise or lower it in the water. Four keels, uniting at each end, gave it constant direction; and it was loaded with a eight pounder to keep it just beneath the surface of the water, but a part of this load might be disengaged from the outside, to raise the torpedo immediately to the surface. Attached to one end was a conical magazine, sufficient to blow up the heaviest ship, which could be fired at pleasure by the person in the torpedo, by means of the connecting machinery. When it was intended to blow up a ship by this machine, it was first towed as near as it could be done with safety, to the devoted vessel, when the operator was enclosed in its gloomy cavity, provided with lights and a compass, by which he directed this course, having first calculated the direction and the distance of the ship, and ascertained the currents and tides and probable speed of the torpedo. The operator might at pleasure rise to the surface and look out through a small window, or take in fresh air, if necessary, by means of tubes prepared for the purpose. Having arrived directly under the ship, he would then fasten the magazine to its bottom by means of a screw at the vortex of the conical chamber of the powder. This screw was made so sharp, that by a slight exertion it would pierce the copper bottom of the ship and penetrate deeply into the timber. The operator would then disengage the magazine from the torpedo, and produce an explosion in a given time, and make his escape as soon as possible beyond the reach of its effects. Then, while at was joy and tranquillity on the ship's deck, while officers and men were feasting and carousing, perhaps imprecating themselves or profaning the name of their maker, the spectator starts at the vivid flash, the tremendous report, and sees the mighty vessel blown to the sky, filling the air with thousand fragments leaving the ocean to the bottom, then sinking in the deep with all whom it contained, to rise no more forever—Such was the warfare which terrified the stout heart, and would soon have driven the whole navy of Great Britain away from the coast of the United States.

It was near the close of the year 1814, that a British man was lying at the mouth of New London harbor, in Connecticut, causing great annoyance to the commerce of that city and troops in the vicinity. Mr. Bushnell's machine had been invented and some experiments tried with it at New York, which argued favorably to its success. A secret fund was raised at New London, and a large sum privately offered to the person who would blow up this ship by means of the torpedo. A length a brave, patriotic and ambitious young man offered to attempt its execution. His name was Plowden Halsey, the youngest son of a large and honorable family, most of whom had sunk to the grave by a hereditary consumption, and left his mother nearly childless. Hazardous as was the enterprise, it was with much difficulty that the youth could obtain permission of his parents to venture his life, so dear to them, till at length that patriotic mother, with tears in her eyes, devoted her darling for the good of her country.—Immediately and secretly the necessary preparations were made for the hazardous undertaking, and most confident hopes of success were entertained by all who had any knowledge of the project. But there was one who felt more deeply in the success of the scheme than the adventurous hero himself or his affectionate mother; one whose pillow was nightly bathed in tears at the bare apprehension of the danger to which her lover would voluntarily be exposed, while she esteemed him the more highly for the courage and boldness he evinced in his noble undertaking. She, the young and beautiful, the amiable, who had

scarcely been willing to make the slight return for the passion which she had so constantly cherished during a long and intimate acquaintance, now, that danger approached in its most frightful form, no longer scrupled to acknowledge her reciprocal affection, and to beseech him by his love and regard for her not to expose himself to the perils of his project. But the noble youth, while his eye beamed with a resolution to make himself worthy of so grateful an attachment. At length the evening arrived suitable for his fixed purpose. He had given a parting kiss to the maiden—had wept at his mother's grief, and melted to tears at her tender care as he bid her farewell, perhaps forever, the torpedo was in readiness, and he descended with tremulous step to the shore, having before him the alternative of death on the one hand, or affluence and life on the other. The night chosen as the most favorable to success was dark and gloomy. Not a breath of air was stirring, and thick clouds covered the face of the heavens, portending a storm slowly approaching. A few lights glimmering from the shallops scattered thinly over the bay, and the hoarse cry of the watchman was heard in the deserted streets of the city, 'ten o'clock and all well,' as Halsey reached the place of rendezvous. A boat, well manned, was in readiness to transport him as near to the enemy as could be done with safety, and having received him, the oars were vigorously applied to the completion of this object. When they had arrived within the distance of four score rods from the enemy's ship, its towering masts appeared faintly in the surrounding mist, their direction was taken by the help of a dark lantern; the torpedo with its appended magazine was loosened from the boat; young Halsey took his place in the fatal machine, its entrance was closed, its balance adjusted by the men in the boat, and it gently sunk beneath the water, and began to move slowly in the direction of the British ship. The boat's crew hastily but silently rowed towards a place of rendezvous, previously appointed, and awaited the event. But hardly had they proceeded to double their distance from the enemy's when the rain began to fall in torrents attended by a severe gust of wind, and the wave lashed the sides of their boats with increasing violence.

Constantly watching the British ship they at length saw unusual lights moving upon the forecastle, and heard a confused noise like the call of all hands on a ship. An alarm gun was fired, betraying the fearful truth that the watch had discovered the approach of the torpedo. Resting on their oars, the boatmen perceived that the whole crew were engaged in sweeping the ship's bottom, and with direct foreboding they concluded that the enemy had been informed of their danger and prepared to escape it. At length by the motion of the lights, it appeared that the boats were manned, by the ship's crew and they moved off from the vessel regularly, as if in pursuit of the torpedo. They had proceeded some distance and met each other, as if to seize upon some object in the water, when a bright glare of light shot over the horizon; an explosion louder than the pealing thunder, reverberated on the water; a vast hollow was seen where a moment before the boats of the enemy were sailing; the ship reeled as if in a hurricane; the waves suddenly rose above the lights of the deck, and foaming as they advanced, tossed the frail American bark like the feather in the whirlwind, and soon lashed the distant shore.

The torpedo had exploded, and the boats which pursued it were blown to atoms, and sunk into the ocean; and darkness again covered the sky mid the pellings of the increasing storm. The crew of the boat which carried out the torpedo, had been anxious spectators of the catastrophe; and a gleam of hope still remained that Halsey had separated from the magazine, and his escape in the torpedo before that explosion took place.

Under this impression they returned to the place of rendezvous, and waited for his approach; but the hours glided by, and still he was not yet seen. At length they procured a party of friends on shore, to look out at the rendezvous, and went back in their boat to the vicinity of the British ship. They rowed all around it, and protected by the darkness, called loudly for Halsey; but there was no answer. Morning appeared; but he came not; inquiries were made on all the adjoining shores, but he had no where been heard of; the storm had passed, and the morning light shone out in all its glory, but his brightest rays were gloom and darkness to the maiden who loved him, and the mother who bore him; for with those rays came the news that he whom

they slept in a watery grave. Still there was hope; days rolled away, and new inquiries were made, but with the same result. He might have been driven to sea by the storm, or might have been taken by the enemy; and under belief, inquiries were made in England, after the time of the war by his old friends, but never since he entered the fatal torpedo, has Plowden Halsey been heard of, and the unavoidable conclusion is, that he perished by the accidental explosion of his magazine, and that his mangled limbs lie scattered in the depths of the ocean. His requiem—the murmuring billow, and his dirge—the moaning wind of a midnight winter. But he fell not unavenged;—Sampson like, in dying, he threw down destruction upon his enemies; and they shared a common sepulchre. He fell not in vain, for on the next morning after the explosion, the enemy's ship withdrew from the harbor, and left it to the use of the Americans. Neither did he die unwep or unhonored. Prayers were offered to Heaven in his behalf by the city of his birth, and his name was in the mouths of many people. 'Our young and solitary being was seen, even in the morning, bathing a newly erected urn in the church-yard, in New Lebanon inscribed with the name of Plowden Halsey. But grief and anxiety soon withered the roses on her cheeks, and she lay beside the urn which commemorates the fate of her lover. His parents now slumber by the side of their children; while their spirits enjoy free communion in a brighter world of happiness. Should our country again be invaded by a barbarous foe, may many American youths exhibit the patriotism, and ardor, and courage, which proved so fatal to Plowden Halsey.

A FEE LOST.

We had dispatched a cup or two of black tea with rather more than usual haste, some weeks since, and made the rest of our way to the office to begin the day's work in season. It was a delightful morning, and we thought to win an hour or so, and while we were bent on our way, the columns of brother Stange's paper, (fresh from the Post office, the light from our side door was darkened, and a gentle tap drew our attention thitherward. A fine looking young woman, with cheeks as red as a stick of sealing wax, drop and a courtesy, and a young man doffed his hat in token of respect; so we encouraged them to come forward, and pointed a couple of chairs that we kept to ornament the sides of the room. They declined the offer, and the young woman angled the side of the young man. 'Your honor is a magistrate?' 'The couple looked into each other's faces rather confused. 'But,' said the young woman, 'we thought you were a New York magistrate.' 'Not a magistrate—a commissioner for New York.' 'That's it,' said the young man. 'A commissioner,' said we, with becoming gravity, 'to take acknowledgment of deeds.' 'But we have nothing to acknowledge yet,' said the young woman, blushing. 'And to administer oaths and affirmations,' we added. 'That's it,' again said the young man. 'You wish to be qualified to some deed,' said we. 'Yes, yes, that's it,' said the young man; 'that's just it, Mary and I wish to be qualified for a deed.' We accordingly spread out our form of oaths, and reached for a copy of the Bible (always at hand with us,) and prepared for official labors. Having put all in readiness, we looked for the document that needed our name and seal, but none was presented. 'And where is the paper?' asked we. 'The paper?' said the young man. 'I thought you did not need any certificate in Pennsylvania,' said the young girl. 'What, then, would you have me do?' asked we. 'Administer the oath without it,' said the young man, 'for the New York boat will be off soon.' 'But my dear,' said we to the young woman, 'which oath shall I administer? showing her the pamphlet of oaths,) which will you take?' She turned the paper aside quite composed, and stepping towards the table, leaned over and said, in a low voice, 'I wish to love honor and obey.'

'Here is a mistake, indeed said, we, (and a fee lost.) 'My commission does not authorize me to solemnize marriages.' The parties looked astonished, and were mortified.

'But I saw you,' said the young man, 'last week fix a paper for Mrs. H.—that was to take effect in New York.' 'Exactly so, my friend.' 'Well, so it will be with our marriage for we shall go there in the ten o'clock boat.' 'Well go to an alderman, my friends, and he will marry you.' 'But will that do in New York?' asked he. 'To be sure it will,' said Mary. 'Certainly,' said we. And the couple went, arm in arm, to Alderman Bay, who, we hope, got both fees and perquisites. We were deeply mortified at the result, and whenever we ask for an office, it shall be for one that will enable us to administer the oath to 'love, honor, and obey.' And if His Excellency the Governor of New York could add that power to our commission, he should have as much of our gratitude as he has long deserved of our respect.

U. S. Gazette.

SIMPLE COLORS.

We have no reasons to doubt that some of our juvenile readers in the country will be pleased to learn any facilities for procuring colors for occasional drawing, without being subjected to the expense of buying them. Well do we remember the joyful sensation which we experienced, when about six years old, on discovering that a brilliant green, could be produced by expressing the green juice from the leaves of plants, especially from potato leaves. The juice of ripe cranberries, for a pink color, we had known before. We subsequently discovered that a fair earmine color, could be produced by wrapping a few slices of blood beet, in a piece of cloth, bruising them with a hammer, moistening them with water and expressing the juice. The expressed juice of flowers of any kind, will generally retain the original color of the flower, and will answer as such for painting. The blue lupin, or bachelor's buttons, furnish a fair blue, but not so deep as the juice of the dwarf convolvulus. A good yellow may be obtained from dandelions; sunflower, as for brushes of fair pens, its ingenious child can make them, who can obtain the hair of a horse's mane, or quills or large feathers of a common barn fowl.

[N. Y. Mechanic.

The Census.—The editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle has been examining the six returns of the census, taken at intervals of ten years each since the adoption of the constitution. The investigations show some curious facts:

1. The population of the United States increased exactly thirty-four per cent., each ten years, and doubles every twenty four years. The law is so uniform and permanent, that when applied to the population of 1790, and brought down to the present time, it produces nearly the very result as shown by the census of 1840. And thus we may tell with great accuracy what will be the census of 1850. It will be nearly twenty-three millions.

2. But although this is the aggregate result, it is by no means true of each particular part of the country, for New England increased at the rate of fifteen per cent. each ten years, while the North western States increase one hundred per cent. in that period.

3. The slave population increased at first 50 per cent. but since at less than twenty-five per cent. The free population have, however, increased at the rate of thirty-six per cent. At this rate, therefore, the difference between the free and slave population is constantly increasing.

4. Another fact is that colored population increase just in proportion to the distance South; and slavery is certainly and rapidly decreasing in the States.

PRIDE.—Was it Dr. Franklin who said—'Pride is a loud a beggar as want and a great deal more sassy. Who you have bought one fine thing, you must buy ten more, that your appearance may be all of a piece; but it is easier to suppress the first desire than to gratify all that follow it.'

HANNAH MORE.—I know not, says this lady, whether my writings have promoted the spiritual welfare of my readers, but they enabled me to do good by private charity and public beneficence. I am almost ashamed to say that they have brought me thirty thousand pounds.

Copper Ores on Lake Superior.—The New York Post learns, authority entitled to credence, that the discovery of ores of copper recently made by the State Geologist on the shores of Lake Superior, are of a character to gratify the highest

speculations before entertained. The veins have been traced, at intervals, for upwards of one hundred miles, and are found to possess all the essential features of the Cornwall mines. They do not, however, require to be pursued at such great depths below the surface. D. D. Houghton has analysed the ore blasted from the veins, and pronounces it to be of the richest kind.

The Huntress arrived at New York on Tuesday, bringing Canton dates to the 12th of June.

The Canton Press complains early of the convention as too favorable to the Chinese, and tending only to prolong the war, &c.

The Register is even more severe than the Press—utterly denouncing the honesty as well as the policy of Captain Eliott throughout, and coinciding with the remark that the retirement of the British forces is nothing better than a disgraceful defeat.

The Register says in one of its articles:—'We think the armistice and ransom alike impolitic they exhibit the English nation as making war like Buccaneers.' The very idea, we throw out, in publishing the news by the Narragansett.

The spirit which animates the Chinese people may be guessed at from the following paragraph, which we find in the Register of June 8th.

We have been told that, owing to some irregularities committed by the troops, the villagers round Canton, to the number of some thousands, attacked the 37th N. I. on the 30th, and other parts of the forces on the 1st.

It is said that they behaved with astonishing daring; that they rushed on the square of the 37th and speared the soldiers in their ranks, while some of them were bayoneted. One Chinese snatched a musket out of a siphai's hands, fired at and wounded an officer of the 37.

Advices from Calcutta to the 28th of April, had been received. Great preparations were going on there for a second expedition against China, among which were mentioned the purchase of a steamer, and the presence of two others, supposed to be destined to China.

One American named Sherry, son of Captain David Sherry, Philadelphia, had been killed by the Chinese, and a Mr Miller nearly so.

Mr. Coolidge, who had been seized and taken into Canton, had been released.

There were two American ships at Whampoa, the Morrison discharging, and the Ann McKimone at Macoon, the Barbara, and two at Hong Kong—the America and James Perkins.

Plenty of Teas were engaged for the ships, but the great difficulty was to get them on board, in consequence of the fire rafts and other destructions.

TUSCALOOSA, (Ala.) Oct. 30.

Vegetable Serpent.—No curiosity of the vegetable world that we ever saw, equaled that shown us a few days ago, at the store of Messrs. Hugau and Lyon in this city. It was a vegetable, resembling the gourd or squash species, 3 feet 5 inches long, 6 1/2 inches in circumference, at the largest swell. It was green, except the greyish horizontal stripes that run tapering from the head to the tail; and had the exact appearance of a snake of that size, even the contortions and lumps of the body, with the curled and sharpened end. We understand that it grew suspended from a post, which accounts for its general straightness; but that other vegetables on the same vine, that rested on the ground, assumed curling attitudes, with head erect, as if to strike. It was raised in the garden of L. G. McMillan, Esq. of Elyton, Jefferson county, and is said to resemble in its interior, with perfect exactness, the organization of a snake. Hundreds of persons have seen it, and all express their wonder at this serpentine freak of nature.

Monitor.

New Orleans.—In a charity sermon preached in New Orleans, by the Rev. Mr. Clapp he said 'that he had resided twenty years, wanting only a few months, in New Orleans, and during that time had witnessed eleven epidemic yellow fever years, and two cholera—each epidemic carrying to a sudden grave never less than three thousand human beings, and often five thousand. Within that space of twenty years one hundred thousand human beings had found a grave in New Orleans, and, of that immense host, twenty five thousand were young men between the ages of eighteen and thirty years. The representative of some distant family, with whose fate that family was connected, rising when he rose, and with his fall sinking hopelessly and forever.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., DEC. 1, 1841.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, November 9th, 1841.

Dear Sir—Nearly three weeks of the present session of the Legislature have passed, and knowing that the people of Benton county are anxious to hear what is doing here, I am myself of your columns to furnish to them such information as I possess—regretting that what I have to say in relation to the all-absorbing subject of our banks will not be more gratifying to their wishes.

You have doubtless heard before this, that our former Senator C. C. Clay has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States—no definite time is yet set to fill the vacancy which thus occurs in that important station.

A Bill to reorganise the Chancery Courts of this State is pending before the House of Representatives, and will probably pass—providing for a court at Jacksonville. A Bill is progressing and will certainly pass to repeal the general ticket law. It provides for the filling of such vacancies as may occur during the present term of service of our members in congress under the general ticket law. The subject will again be referred to the people at the next August election. A select committee has been raised to revise the Penitentiary code—they have not yet had a meeting. There are many propositions before the houses of the Legislature, to modify our present banking system—but I do not believe that any thing can be done to benefit the country at large, whether this system is capable of such a modification as would answer the purposes of our State is a question which my own mind is rather inclined to decide in the negative—be that as it may, however, I have not a remaining doubt that the Legislature of this State will never so modify it as to render it any thing else but a curse to the State. Every day's experience and observation confirms me in the latter opinion—whether it is impossible ever to reconcile the various opinions entertained by different members of the Legislature as to make a law—or whether there is a determination on the part of many not to change the present, but to rivet it with all its enormities on the State I shall not decide—but I am of the opinion that both these causes have their effect ripe as the people are for a change in our banking affairs, I see no more wish here to carry out these demands of the people than I did two years ago—and I am now satisfied that unless the people make it a question, and exclude from the legislature any one who will not pledge himself radically to change the system or gradually wind it up.

I take much pleasure in announcing to the people of Benton that the proposition to take a portion of that county and attach it to Cherokee failed yesterday in the Senate; a majority of the Senate voted for the proposition, but the constitution prohibits a change of county boundaries, unless two thirds of both houses of the legislature vote for it. I do hope that this troublesome question is now at rest.

In addition to what I have already mentioned, there is in the orders of the day and before the different committees of the two houses a large quantity of business, enough to make the present long session of the Legislature; but I hope we shall be able to leave here by the 20th or 25th proximo. Several members have been sick. You doubtless have heard the melancholy news of the death of General Garrett the member from Cherokee. You shall hear from me from time to time, when I am in contact with the people with any thing new or important.

Your obt. servt.

J. COCHRAN.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

SENATE.

Nov. 9th.—The committee on the Judiciary, through their chairman, Mr. Thornton, reported that since, by the Proclamation of the Governor, the Criminal Code had become the law of the land, they begged leave to be discharged from the further consideration of that part of his message relating to that subject—concurrent in.

Bills from the House of Representatives.

To change the time of holding the winter term of the county court of Butler county.

On motion of Mr. Toulmin Resolved, That with the concurrence of the Representatives, the two Houses will assemble in the Hall of the House on Saturday week, for the purpose of electing a Warden and Inspectors of the Penitentiary.

On motion of Mr. Dent Resolved, That the Military committee be instructed to examine and report to the Senate the condition of the State Arsenal, and the number and condition of the arms therein.

Message from the Governor transmitting resolutions from certain States, on several subjects of national policy—referred to the committee on Federal relations.

On motion of Mr. Hall Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law exempting the property of females from being taken for the debts of their husbands, contracted before marriage.

Nov. 10th.—Mr. Toulmin, from the committee on the State Bank, to whom was referred the resolution directing them to enquire into the expediency of dispensing with protest and notice on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, when the paper is owned by the banks, reported against the resolution—report recommitted.

The same committee also reported against the expediency of restricting all discounts by the Bank to pre-emptions—laid on the table.

Mr. Wilson of F. introduced a bill to change the time of the meeting of the General Assembly—read a first and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Reese, from the committee on internal improvement and inland navigation, to whom was referred that portion of the message relating to the two per cent. fund, reported a bill accepting the same—read a first and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Hall introduced a bill for the removal of the seat of Government, providing for the question of Convention or no Convention, for the alteration of the Constitution for that purpose, being put to the people at the next general election in August; which bill was read once and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Phillips Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of altering the law regulating the punishment of Mayhem.

On motion of Mr. Hall Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature.

Mr. Hall, from the committee on the Penitentiary, reported a resolution reducing the salaries of the judges—laid on the table.

The Senate then adjourned until Friday, in consequence of the death of the Hon. John H. Garrett.

Nov. 12th. Mr. Toulmin, from the committee on the State Bank, reported a bill providing for a change in the mode of electing and a reduction of the number of Directors of the State Bank—read once and ordered to a second reading.

The report of the Cashier of the Bank of the State of Alabama was then laid before the Senate; also the report of the committee appointed to examine the Huntsville Branch—both laid on the table.

Mr. Clarke introduced a bill to prohibit members of the Legislature from recommending paper to the Banks for discount—read once, and after some discussion, ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Oliver introduced a bill in relation to the portion of the State of Alabama in the proceeds of the public lands—read, and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Creagh Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the limitation law.

Mr. Oliver introduced a bill in relation to private roads in the counties of Montgomery and Lowndes.

Nov. 13th.—The committee on the Judiciary reported against the expediency of biennial sessions—concurrent in. Also, against the expediency of exempting, by law, the property of females from the payment of their husbands' debts contracted before marriage—concurrent in.

The same committee reported the bill to provide for the more speedy collection of debts against corporations, with certain amendments, in which the Senate concurred. The bill was then read, and the question being on ordering it to be engrossed for a third reading, some discussion arose, when Mr. Baylor moved to amend it by exempting the State Bank and branches from its operation.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Phillips, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to dispense with protest and notice on bills of exchange and promissory notes belonging to the Banks—read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Baylor introduced a joint preamble and resolutions in relation to the "Distribution Act," refusing on the part of Alabama, any share in such an unconstitutional division of the public revenue, and instructing her Senators and requesting her Representatives in congress to endeavor to procure a speedy repeal of that act.

The committee on the Penitentiary reported in favor of having the salary of the Warden \$1,200 the first year, and gradually raising it to \$1,600—concurrent in.

The bill to change the manner of electing, and to reduce the number of the directors in the State Banks, was read a second time, and the question of ordering it to be engrossed for a third reading having given rise to considerable discussion, the bill was postponed to Wednesday next.

Nov. 15.—Mr. Baylor introduced a bill, the better to secure the Bank and branches from losses in discounting the notes and bills of insolvent persons; read, and ordered to a second reading.

The bill to change the time of the meeting of the General Assembly was read the third time and passed.

The bill providing for a removal of the seat of Government was read a third time, and the question being put on its passage, it was postponed to Saturday next.

The bill to secure the more speedy collection of debts against corporations was read a third time, and passed.

The bill to dispense with protest and notice in the case of bills of exchange and promissory notes owned by banks, was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Nov. 9.—Mr. Ervin presented a petition requesting the passage of a law to establish a board of examination to license steamboat engineers, making it penal to act as such without license.

Mr. Walker of Benton, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to amend the law in relation to claims against steamboats and other water craft, with amendments, so as to make the law general to the whole State.

The Judiciary committee reported against the expediency of passing a law prohibiting members from recommending paper to the Banks and appointing individuals in the several counties to recommend the same—laid on the table.

Mr. Jemison introduced a bill to wind up the Decatur Bank.

Mr. Rice introduced one to remove the seat of Government.

Mr. Spewell, to regulate punishments under the Penitentiary system—Those bills were read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Norris introduced a resolution, that the committee on the State Bank enquire into the propriety of turning the Decatur Bank into a Stock Bank, leaving the State two-fifths.

Nov. 10.—Mr. Justice presented a petition from Dale county, for the division of that county—referred.

Bills Presented.

By Mr. Armbrister—For the relief of debtors.

By Mr. Scott—To incorporate Midway Academy, in Macon county.

By Mr. Walker, of L.—To regulate the damages on appeals and writs of error.

By the same—To protect the rights of females.

By Mr. R. McAlpin—To collect and adjust the debts due the State Bank and branches, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Kidd—To change the venue in certain cases.

Mr. Walker of Benton, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to amend the act to establish an academy in the county of Chancery, with several amendments suggested by the committee, one of which was to substitute Lafayette in Chambers county for Tuskegee in Macon county, as a place for holding said courts. This last amendment gave rise to a warm discussion, when the bill was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A bill was introduced from the same committee to compel Judges of the County Court to reside at or within three miles of the Court House in each county; with amendments making the law general to all Judges of the county courts hereafter to be elected. The bill in spite of strenuous opposition, was ordered to a third reading.

The same committee reported against the propriety of reducing the salary of the Warden of the Penitentiary, recommending an addition of \$500—laid on the table.

The House adjourned in consequence of the death of the Hon. J. H. Garrett, member from Cherokee county, until Friday next.

Nov. 11.—A petition was presented by Mr. McLeod from citizens of Barbour, Macon and Pike, for the establishment of a new county from their adjacent portions—referred to the delegations from those counties.

Bills Presented.

By Mr. Phillips—To extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and authorize a jury in certain cases therein named.

By Jones of Covington—To regulate the mode of taking the bonds of Justices of the Peace and Constables in certain cases.

By Mr. Winston—To repeal the law requiring the alteration of the circuit judges.

By Mr. Clements—To repeal the fourth section of the seventh chapter of the penal code.

By Mr. Wallace—To regulate the law in relation to dower.

The Speaker presented the reports of the President and Cashier of the Bank at Huntsville, the Commissioners' reports of the Mobile and Montgomery Banks. On motion of Mr. Walker copies of the last mentioned report were ordered to be printed.

Bills Passed.

Fixing the time of holding justices' courts in the counties of Coosa and Autauga.

To ascertain and fix a suitable site for permanent location of the court house in each county, and for other purposes.

For 13.—Dr. Ware presented a bill for the better regulation of taxing land, and for other purposes.

Mr. Erwin presented a bill to quiet the title to real estate, and for other purposes—each of which bills was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Nov. 15.—The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Cashier of the Mobile Bank of the indebtedness to the same—referred; likewise a communication from the President of the same Bank, on the same subject—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hunter presented a bill to establish an agency of the State Bank at Irwinton.

The question of the election of Baldwin county was taken up, and after much discussion, Mr. Moore was declared the sitting member.

THE LETTER OF RESIGNATION OF THE HON. C. C. CLAY.

Below, our readers will find Mr. CLAY's letter, which they will find worth reading. Mr. C. has served the State long and well in various high offices, & retires from the station which he has filled so creditably to himself, with the undiminished confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens. We understand that the Hon. Arthur P. Bagby, our late Governor, has been elected without opposition to fill his place. We have no doubt that Mr. Bagby will prove himself amply qualified to do good service against the enemy, on the floor of the Senate Chamber of the United States.

Montgomery Advertiser.

MUNTSVILLE, Nov. 2, 1841.

Sir—I am constrained, by considerations of a personal and domestic nature, which cannot consistently be disregarded to retire from the public service. You will please accept this as the resignation of my seat in the Senate of the United States.

I have for some time past apprehended that circumstances beyond my control would compel me to adopt this course, and have frequently expressed my apprehensions to friends, more especially since my last return from the seat of the General Government. It seemed, however, to be the general wish of those with whom I have communicated, that I should postpone a determination upon the subject, as long as might be consistent with the public interest, under the hope, kindly expressed, that a favorable change might enable me to continue in the discharge of my public duties. But the time for decision has arrived; no such change has occurred; and I am compelled to yield to obligations which cannot be cancelled.

I have been long in the public service. It has been my good fortune to have been cheered and sustained, throughout, by the approving voice of an enlightened, confidence, and generous constituency. Whatever change of political sentiment or principle may have taken place elsewhere, and notwithstanding the agitation and excitement which have sometimes prevailed around here, Alabama has never wavered nor faltered—she has stood firmly and immovably by the Republican faith. She is now where she has ever been—yielding to none in the integrity of her political character, the zealous maintenance of her constitutional rights, or her devotion to the cause of popular liberty. The change of relations which is about to take place inspires me with painful emotions. Under more auspicious circumstances, I should be proud to serve her, as long as I could consistently reflect her sentiments in the national councils.

However, the regret I should otherwise feel for the necessity which imposes on me the course I am about to pursue, is much diminished by the consideration, that the principles which it has been my pride and pleasure to sustain throughout my public life, are now in the ascendant. Indeed, were it otherwise, I know not to what sacrifices of feeling, as well as interest, I would not submit, sooner than withdraw from them my humble support.

Although not in power, the Democratic party never was stronger than at the present moment. The people have already detected and passed sentence of condemnation on the frauds by which they were deceived and misled during the last presidential canvass. They have risen in the majesty of their strength, and the reaction has been overwhelming, from one end of the Union to the other. They have again demonstrated their capacity for self-government; and will, I trust, never hereafter be defrauded of their suffrages by the ill-momented alliance of parties contending for power, without any common principles, and without any avowed system of measures. To insure the permanent ascendancy of Democratic principles, it is only necessary for the people of this quarter of the Union to understand and appreciate the prophetic truth of Mr. Jefferson's declaration, that "the Democracy of the North is the natural ally of the South." To do this, let them review so much of the Executive Journal of the late Extra session as has been permitted to see the light; and they will there find, that the nomination of Abolitionists, of the most obnoxious character, were confirmed by the votes of Southern Whig Senators, when every Northern Democrat, in his place, voted against them. Those and other developments have conclusively established the charge, long since preferred, that a coalition had been formed between Southern Whig leaders (not the party generally) and the Abolitionists, as well as the Federalists, of the North. This extraordinary alliance, suggested by the most unprincipled ambition, and consummated by the vilest treachery, should be dissolved. Its dissolution is no less indispensable to the perpetuity of the Union, than it is to the safety of the South.

Although about to retire from their service, my gratitude to the people of Alabama, for the many evidences of confidence with which they have honored me, can only terminate with my existence; nor can I ever cease to feel the liveliest interest in the well-earned fame of our beloved State, and the deepest solicitude for her continued prosperity. And, though but a private citizen, my faith in the republican creed is unchanged and unshaken, and I shall ever be found ready to co-operate with my fellow-citizens in the support of the principles I have hitherto maintained.

With great respect, I am, sir, your most obedient servant. C. C. Clay.

To his Excellency, the Gov. of Ala.

From Kendall's Expositor.

RELIEF!

What has Congress done at the late Extra Session for the good of the people? Let us sum up their acts:

1. They have given away by the act to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the States, about THREE MILLIONS of the people's annual income, making it necessary to raise by increased taxation upwards of three millions of dollars annually to supply its place and pay losses and the expenses of collection.

2. To make up the deficiency thus created, they have already passed an act imposing a tax in the shape of import duty on salt, sugar, molasses, and other articles brought from abroad, equal to one FIFTH of their value, so that for every five dollars the people pay for these articles, they pay one to the government. The effect upon the farmer is the same as if the government took from him every sixth bushel of grain, or one sixth of any other article of produce he may sell to get money to buy these articles with.

3. They have passed an act to create a permanent debt of TWELVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS at an interest not exceeding six per cent. At 5 per cent, the rate at which a part of the money has been borrowed, it will create an annual charge of six hundred and sixty thousand dollars, which the people must be taxed to pay.

4. They charged the late administration with gross extravagance and came into power under reiterated promises of retrenchment and economy. But before Congress met their principal organs said they "had no idea of any retrenchment in the aggregate expenses of the government;" on its meeting their Secretary of the Treasury told the public, that the expenditures of this year were to exceed those of the last about three and a half millions of dollars; and Congress at the late Extra Session has added to the appropriations of the year five millions forty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

5. They have given to the widow of the late president Harrison twenty-five thousand dollars, and conferred upon her the franking privilege for life, thereby setting an example, which if followed out, will lead to the establishment of a privileged order to be supported and enriched by taxes on the salt of the poor.

6. They have appropriated over a million two hundred thousand dollars for the repairs of fortifications, some of which are worse than useless.

7. They have appropriated six hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of ordnance stores for the use of the Navy.

8. They have appropriated seven hundred eighty-nine thousand three hundred and ten dollars to increase the Navy by establishing a home squadron, instead of creating it out of the force now aloft, still asserting there is no prospect of war.

9. They have added to the expenses of foreign intercourse seventy-two thousand dollars, and shown their economy over the last administration by increasing the mission to Spain from a charge des Affairs as Mr. Van Buren left it, to a full minister, thereby making necessary a new outfit of nine thousand dollars, and increasing the annual expenditure from four thousand five hundred dollars to eleven thousand dollars for salaries to Minister and Secretary of Legation, besides increased contingent expenses. Their retrenchment is also shown by raising the mission to Brazil, for the first time, to minister at an immediate cost of nine thousand dollars and an increased annual cost of six thousand five hundred dollars.

10. They appropriated twenty six thousand four hundred seventy seven dollars fifty cents for one quarter's extra pay to the clerks and others employed about the capitol, &c. &c. thus giving them a double salary for three months.

11. They have appropriated four hundred ninety-seven thousand six hundred fifty-seven dollars to pay the debts of the Post Office Department, being one hundred and fifty thousand more than the amount represented by the Department itself to be due; thus for the first time, adding the cost of mail service upon the Treasury and setting an example which if carried out, will create a demand for additional taxation to the amount of untold millions. Fifteen thousand dollars of this money, however, is to be applied to pay for the services of additional clerks in the office of the Auditor, for the Post Office Department.

12. They have appropriated twelve thousand dollars to pay the compensation of an agent, and expenses in negotiating the loan of twelve millions.

13. They have appropriated one hundred thirty-nine thousand six hundred sixty-six dollars six cents to pay Navy Pensioners, who have heretofore been paid from a fund created by a deduction from the pay of officers and seamen of the Navy, thus throwing upon the Treasury the burden of one of the most outrageous systems of public plunder that ever existed, a system by which some officers of the Navy, not so disabled that they cannot manage any public or private business, are receiving FULL pay and FULL pensions, and at the same time living at home and carrying on farming and other operations for their own emolument.

14. They have appropriated three thousand five hundred dollars for the support of the lunatics of the District of Columbia during the present year, in addition to three thousand dollars appropriated at the last regular session, and then stated by those who ought to have known to be sufficient, thus making the lunatics belonging to this ten miles square of this territory cost \$6,500.

15. They have given fifteen thousand eight hundred and six dollars to repair the free bridge across the Potomac, at this city, thus making the people of the United States pay the tolls or ferrage of all who approach or leave the city by that avenue.

16. They made an appropriation to pay the funeral expenses of General Harrison, which, according to the bills rendered amount to \$3,088.09.

17. They have repealed the act for the safe keeping of the public money, by which it was kept for purposes alone, according to the letter and obvious meaning of the Constitution, and caused it again to be deposited in banks to be loaned out to traders and speculators, plundered by fraudulent bank officers and exposed to be lost by those contingencies which are overwhelming the whole banking system with confusion and ruin.

18. They have renewed and extended the charters of the banks in the District of Columbia while they were in the state of suspension, and have authorized them to pay out the notes of banks, which do not redeem them in specie, thus sustaining these institutions in violating the laws of the land, and in depriving the people of a currency of gold and silver or its equivalent.

19. They have passed an act to enable bankrupt speculators and others to whip out their debts, refusing to include bankrupt banks in its provisions, thus saving from merited destruction those instruments of fraud and villainy, that they may enable their favorites who avail themselves of the relief offered by the bankrupt law, to try their luck again at fortune-making with new loans from these banks, while an honest people incur the hazards and bear the loss.

20. At the same time, they have struck a fatal blow at many of the banks by this very law which will sacrifice the property of their debtors at forced sales, and annihilate millions of debts due to them, which would ultimately be paid under the indulgences and by private arrangements.

21. They have knocked down the price of the stocks of the States and lessened their ability to borrow money or maintain their credit, by throwing into the market a stock more highly prized and becoming their competitor in the business of borrowing.

22. And to pay for these services rendered to the States and people, they have appropriated for their own compensation and the expenses of the extra session, (in part only it is believed,) three hundred seventy-six thousand four hundred and seventy-seven dollars and sixty cents, not omitting to provide fifteen thousand dollars TO PAY FOR THE STATIONERY USED BY THE WHIG CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE IN ELECTIONEERING FOR '41 AND '42 IN 1840.

Mr. Wright stated on the floor of the Senate, that he had investigated this item and found that all or most of it, was produced by stationery used during the recess of Congress last year.

Such is the first scene in the drama of Whig retrenchment and reform!

What is to be expected from them in future, we will endeavor to show in our next.

FROM MEXICO.—THE REVOLUTION ENDED.—Santa Anna at the Head of the Government.—The schooner Water Witch Captain Arnoux, arrived at New Orleans on Tuesday, from Vera Cruz, bringing accounts three weeks later than before received. The news is interesting. The new revolution is complete, and ended by the accession of Santa Anna to the Presidential Chair.—Bustamante was intimidated by the formidable array of the aspirant, and agreed to leave the whole ques-

tion to the decision of a convention. This consisted mainly of Santa Anna's followers, and it was readily decided their chief should rule, and that Bustamante should abdicate and leave the country.—A letter of the 14th, from the city says the new government was organized on the Sunday previous, when the following persons were named for the ministry:—Gen. Forrell, minister of war; Gomez Pedraza, minister of foreign affairs; C. Cartillon, minister of industry; Francis Garcia, minister of finance. On the 37th business was said to be entirely at a stand in Vera Cruz, except the forcing of goods to the interior, Santa Anna was making great reform.—The country generally had become quieted. Santa Anna is a treacherous, ambitious and revengeful man—and the N. O. Bulletin thinks that Texas and Yucatan may reasonably expect to receive some of attention, so soon as he shall have arranged all the troubled affairs of the capital and the vicinity. He will soon show himself absolute again.

The Bee remarks:—"Much is said of the important reformation to be established by the new government. It is by promises that Santa Anna has obtained eminence, but that he will sacredly fulfill them is more than doubtful. He has no reputation for scruples of conscience, and cares little for consistency. Power is what he seeks and power he has got."

It is thought by some that this revolution augurs badly for Texas. We do not agree with them.—The advent of Santa Anna to office is not likely to fill the coffers of the treasury, and it is the want of money and not of any indisposition to hostilities which has hitherto prevented the invasion of Texas we look for no prolonged union among the different chiefs and parties in Mexico. Coalitions of such diverse ingredients rarely survive after their object has been accomplished.

The New York Era estimates the total amount of money abstracted or stolen from banks during the past year, in the U. S., by robberies, &c. at upwards of forty two millions of dollars.

We have just received intelligence from Tuscaloosa, of the election of Col. Wm. Hogan, of this vicinity, to be keeper of the Penitentiary.

Talladega Watchtower.

The steamboat Gore, from Rochester to Toronto, sunk about twelve miles from the mouth of the Genesee river, with over one hundred persons on board, of whom but three were saved.—Id

Interesting to Cotton Planters.—It is stated that a patent has been taken out at Washington, D. C. by G. R. Griffin, of Alabama, for an improved invention for floating cotton to market on our western waters, so as to avoid the cost of shipping, and the danger of loss by fire. The plan consists in enclosing the bottom and four adjoining sides of some bales, or all, as may be desired, in cases of water proof canvass, and forming them into rafts of any desirable dimensions. A well packed bale, it is said, of two feet in height, will only draw six inches of water. In cases of grounding, or fire, the bales may be pushed into the stream and floated off without injury. It is said that the risk of fire and the premium of insurance is so high, that the above will prove a great saving, as the casings will answer for many years. During some years, the loss on the western waters to cotton by fire, is said to amount to half a million of dollars.

THE TON OF SILVER.

A STORY OF MONEYED VILLANY.

But a little more than a year ago, a large money institution, in one of the central cities of the United States, impressed with gratitude towards an eminent financier, for the inestimable discovery made by him that paper is always better than silver and gold, voted him an amount of silver plate that weighed a ton. It was in fact a ton of wrought silver. It was no difference where the silver came from—whether it was coined from the pittance of widows and orphans—whether it were the rank rewards of spoil and villany, or the humble gains of daily honest industry. It was silver—and in place of a ton of silver abstracted from the vaults of the bank, there were left immense piles of printed, pictured paper notes, which did not represent silver or value, but only debts on each pictured emblem of that indebtedness, prodded by a figured palace, complete in its marble proportions—the home of the immortal credit system, and the throne of the money autocrat forever.

The scene now changes to the private mansion of "the great financier," in one of whose lofty rooms shone the ton of silver.

The financier had a son who had sought and won the affections of one of the most beautiful and accomplished daughters of his native State and city, too, was the grand child of one of the generals of the revolution—one of the illustrious veterans who fought side by side with Washington, and who, at his death, had his honest name given to one of the counties of the great State that shall preserve his fame inviolate forever. Not only were her affections gained, but the troth of the financier's son was pledged to her, to make her his own forever.

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Nov. 10, 1841.—4c. Commissioners.

Bank
J. B. Cooper, Jr.
Fidelity
Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 5.—No. 48.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1841.

Whole No. 256

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
BY J. F. GRANT.
At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

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Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

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A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

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FROM JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

On Route 5602—Jacksonville to Huntsville.

Arrives—Sundays and Thursdays, 6 p. m.

Departs—Tuesdays & Saturdays, 8 a. m.

Route 5660—Jacksonville to Rome, Ga.

Arrives—Sundays and Thursdays, 4 p. m.

Departs—Mondays and Fridays, 6 a. m.

Route 5661—Jacksonville to Calhoun, Tenn.

Arrives—Sundays 5 p. m.

Departs—Wednesdays, 6 a. m.

Route 5662—Jacksonville to McDonald, Ala.

Arrives—Sundays and Thursdays, 7 p. m.

Departs—Mondays and Fridays, 5 a. m.

Route 5663—Jacksonville to Raleigh, Ala.

Arrives—Sundays and Thursdays, 5 p. m.

Departs—Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 a. m.

E. L. WOODWARD, P. M.

Report

Of the Commissioners appointed to examine the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Montgomery.

BRANCH OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF ALA.,
Montgomery, November 6, 1841.

To Senate and House of Representatives
of the State of Alabama:

Gentlemen—Under the authority of our commission directed to us by his Excellency the Governor, we have gone through with such an examination of the books, papers and accounts, together with all cash on hand in the Branch Bank at this place, as the time and circumstances of the occasion have allowed us, and herewith respectfully transmit the result to your honorable body. So far as our investigation has made it our duty to disapprove of the proceedings of the directors, may be seen by the remonstrance which we submitted them, and which may be found appended to this report.

In the notice which we feel it incumbent on us to take of the large amount of bad paper which has been discounted for the several counties, we have been guided by the returns of E. C. Saunders, employed as an agent by this bank to visit said counties, for the purpose of ascertaining from such persons as might be relied upon, the condition of the parties to the bills or notes which it had in possession. It may be proper to remark that from several of the counties which stand indebted to this bank we have had no report. In those counties public meetings were held, and the board of directors calculating on being furnished with the proceedings in time for the inspection of the Commissioners, sent no agent to make the necessary inquiries. This fact then will account for our silence with regard to such counties as may not be noticed by us. In every instance where we have brought to your view either bills or notes said to be bad, all the parties thereto have been pronounced wholly so; for in every case where there is expressed the remotest probability of the debt being hereafter paid, we have passed it over as a claim that might be discharged.

It frequently occurred that we were unable to ascertain who the recommenders of a note or bill was, but in very few of these cases has the paper been found bad.

On many of the bills and notes some of the parties are represented as bad and some doubtful, and not unfrequently some of them reside in other States, and occasionally some are said to live in Texas. With these remarks we commence our exhibit by an extract from the minutes of the Board, having reference to the liability of Autauga county, premising that all the other paper discounted for that county is thought good.

"The President offered the following, viz: The Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Montgomery, purchased the following described bills of exchange, viz: Felix G. Smith & Co. D. H. Stickney, endorsed by Aaron Russell and David Reaves, for \$3,500. Jacob Summerlin & Co. D. H. Stickney endorsed by Thomas Hester and Elijah Willis, for \$4,000. Alfred Butler, & Co. D. H. Stickney, endorsed by James N. Wyatt, James Kirkland, for \$4,000. James Hester, & Co. D. H. Stickney, endorsed by Thomas Hester and Frederick Brown,

for \$4,000.—The first described bill was recommended by Dixon Hall as being perfectly good, and was discounted on that recommendation. David Reaves, one of the endorsers, lives in Pike county, says he never signed the bill, nor did he authorize any person to do so for him; he resided in the lower part of Autauga county for several years preceding this; he removed to Pike county in December last, since which time he has not been in Autauga county, nor has he seen any of the parties, either maker or recommenders of the bill; he says Dixon Hall was well acquainted with him and knew he was not responsible at law for one dollar. He further states that the other parties to the bill were equally well known to Mr. Hall, and says none of them are worth anything whatever. Since the protest of the bill, William Kirk has written to the bank, and says it was discounted for his benefit. The second bill was recommended by Benj. Davis, and was discounted on that recommendation. Jacob Summerlin the drawer, says that he was applied to by William Kirk was to have it discounted for \$1,000, after getting others and putting his own name on it, and give him, Summerlin, one hundred and forty dollars of the amount; he says that subsequently Kirk gave him forty dollars, but told him the note was not discounted. Since the protest of this bill, Kirk has written to the bank, that it was discounted for his benefit. The third bill was recommended by Dixon Hall. There is a letter of offering which accompanied the bill, on which the drawer, Alfred Butler, is made to say, "I should not have called upon you, but Cotton has taken a rise and I am compelled to have money, and Mr. Stickney gave me the privilege of drawing on him and retaining my cotton. The bill shall be met at maturity." This letter is evident not in the hand-writing of Mr. Butler, and those who know him say that he never made a lock of cotton. Since the protest of this bill, Alex. Sample has written to the bank that it was discounted for his benefit. The fourth bill was recommended by Dixon Hall, Benj. Davis, and John A. Whetstone the drawer, James Hester, did not reside in the State at the time this bill was offered, nor did he do so for some time previously. The proceeds of this bill were paid to Dixon Hall.

"Soon after the protest of the foregoing described bills of exchange the board appointed E. C. Saunders an agent to go to Autauga and ascertain from disinterested persons of standing, the condition of the parties on them. Mr. Saunders consulted with S. S. Simmons, Dr. Burt, Dr. Wood, Lewis Tyus and John R. DeJarnett, and the concurrent testimony of the whole is, that all the parties except the acceptor, who resides, in Mobile, and is unknown to them, are, and were at the time the bills were recommended, notoriously insolvent; which fact must have been known to the recommenders. As regards the condition of the acceptor, D. H. Stickney, the board know nothing except from rumor. It is said he is a young man who has recently commenced the commission business in Mobile, and is without means.

"Resolved, That the foregoing statement of facts in relation to the insolvent bill of exchange from Autauga county, be submitted to the bank attorney and the solicitor of this Circuit, with a request that they will furnish this board, in writing, with their opinion as to what steps the bank will be justified in taking against the parties concerned. Adopted unanimously and signed John Martin, President, R. T. Ashurst, W. O. Baldwin, Jr., R. E. Cox, T. J. Vickers, W. O. Baldwin, Sr., John A. Whetstone.

"It will be perceived that the above resolution was adopted unanimously, and signed by the whole board. On the third instant, however, we were presented, under instructions to that effect, with the following explanations from John A. Whetstone, stating the circumstances under which he had been induced to sign the same, and reasons for now wishing to disagree with what was then done, viz:

"Whereas, this board adopted resolutions on the 23d September, in relation to what is termed the Stickney bills from Autauga county, and the undersigned being absent at that time, and for two weeks after, and on his appearance in bank, he read over, in a hasty and cursory manner, the proceedings of four or five meetings, and after attending bank on the 23d October, his attention was called to those resolutions, and the undersigned subscribed his name to said resolutions without re-reading them; being taken by surprise, and since that time the undersigned, after reading said resolutions carefully, finds the following resolution, 'That all the parties are, and were at

the time the bills were recommended, notoriously insolvent; which fact must have been known to the recommenders,' to which he cannot subscribe, and therefore asks that this may be entered on the minutes, disagreeing with the board on the above resolution. (Signed.)

JOHN A. WHETSTONE.

All that we have seen explanatory of the mode in which the bad debts of Benton county were contracted, we submit to your consideration by the following extracts from the minutes of the board, having no further means of information:

"9th June, 1841.—The President offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted, and W. O. Baldwin, Jr., and W. O. Baldwin, Jr., appointed the committee:

"Whereas, Thomas Durden offered to this bank sundry notes for discount, purporting to be from Benton County, to be recommended by Thomas A. Waller, John T. A. Hughes and Stephen Kelly, representatives from that county, which notes were discounted; and the proceeds drawn out by Thomas Durden; and whereas, this board has received information that the said notes and recommendations are forgeries:

"Be it, therefore, Resolved, That a committee be appointed to wait on Mr. Durden and obtain, if possible, from him such information as will lead to the detection of the persons engaged in this transaction.

"Resolved, That the committee be requested to use every exertion in their power to effecting the object of their appointment, and they be authorized to inform Thomas Durden, that unless some satisfactory explanation be made to them, his account as bank agent will be closed; and this board will not consider any paper for renewal or discount offered by or through him; and that publication to that effect will be made by this bank.

"At a meeting of the board, on the 23d of June, 1841, the President offered the following resolution, which was adopted: "Resolved, That the committee be appointed to confer with Thomas Durden, be requested to include in their inquiries the bills of exchange offered by said Durden for Benton and Autauga counties.

"At a meeting of the board on Wednesday, July 7th, 1841: The undersigned committee appointed to confer with Thomas Durden, bank agent, in relation to frauds perpetrated on this institution, by persons purporting to reside in Benton county, and also to request said Durden to give us information regarding certain bills of exchange offered for sale by him to this institution from Benton and Autauga counties, have conferred with him, and submit the enclosed correspondence.

Respectfully, your obedient servants, (Signed,) W. M. O. BALDWIN, Jr., W. M. O. BALDWIN.

And directed to the President & Directors.

Branch Bank Montgomery, June 9, 1841.

THOMAS DURDEN, Esq.

SIR—The undersigned have been appointed, a committee of the board of directors of this bank, to wait on you, and get such information as will lead to the detection of the persons engaged in the frauds recently perpetrated upon this institution, in the discount of notes purporting to be from Benton county. The undersigned do not deem it necessary to append a list of the notes, nor to recapitulate the circumstances attending their discount, as your information upon that subject is at least equal to their own; the notes alluded to, embrace all discounted to your credit purporting to be from Benton county, since the first of January last.—We therefore beg you to give us, in writing, all the information that you are in possession of regarding said discounts, at the earliest period possible, feeling assured that your principles of morality, independent of your duties as a public functionary, will induce you to lend all the aid you can in this matter.

We are, respectfully, your obedient servants,

(Signed,) W. M. O. BALDWIN, Jr., W. M. O. BALDWIN, Jr.

MONTGOMERY, 11th June, 1841.

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with your request, I now proceed to give you all the information I have in my possession, relating to the notes purporting to be from Benton county. About the 1st or 3d of May, a man stepped into the store where I kept my office, and asked if Mr. Durden, the Bank Agent was in. I answered I was the person. He then handed me a package, which, on examination, I found to contain the notes which you have alluded to in your communication. The envelope was, I think, addressed to me, but I am not certain; at all events, there was nothing written on it; I asked the person who handed me the notes, whether they were for discount, or extension. He replied, for discount, I then asked him to be seated.

He declined, and said he would call again, and left. Whether he called or not, I do not recollect. There were several persons in my office during that week, and of them I did not know, and if he was there I did not see him; at all events, I am pretty certain he was not the individual to whom I paid the money.

The notes which he left, I offered for discount, and some few days subsequent to the day of discount, perhaps the day after, if I am not mistaken, that was the day a person called and enquired if those notes were done. I answered in affirmative. He then presented orders for the proceeds, of which I now have, and may have them all, but am not so particular in keeping the orders when I have a receipt for the money. The proceeds were paid over and I have the individuals receipt, which purports to be C. Stone. I am unacquainted with any person of that name except C. Stone of Tallapoosa county, and I am very certain it was not him—this is all that I know about the matter.

The notes had every appearance of being genuine, and had I mistrusted in the least that any thing was wrong in the matter, I should not have presented them. I would afford me great satisfaction to be able to give you more light on the subject, but it is not in my power at this time to do so.

Respectfully,

THOMAS DURDEN.

The individuals were both strangers to me and I did not ask them their names.

(Signed) T. D.

Benton County—John W. Ledbetter, drawer, John L. Pegs, acceptor, Raney Coleman and George Thomas, endorsers, for \$2500. Thomas Elliot, drawer, Riley Smith, acceptor, Hezekiah Smith and Jones, endorsers, for \$3,000. John Williams, drawer, W. A. Smith, acceptor, John Smith and Andrew Smith, endorsers, for \$3500. W. W. Waller, drawer, Edward Henslow, acceptor, Andrew Wilkins and H. L. Gevers, endorsers, for \$1200.

Autauga County—George A. Martin, D. H. Stickney, acceptor, Robert A. Potts and Jacob R. Boyler, \$2,000. John G. Watson, drawer, D. H. Stickney, acceptor, Henry Wedd and Jasper Gardner, endorsers, for \$2,000. Wm. G. Goodwin, drawer, Gardner Bullard acceptor, James Kirkland and Thomas Lannington, for \$5,000.

BRANCH BANK, MONTGOMERY, June 29 1841.

THOMAS DURDEN, Esq.—SIR:—I have above a list of Bills of Exchange from Benton and Autauga counties, offered at this Bank for discount by you, as Bank Agent. The bills were rejected, and have been returned to you. We now under instructions from the Board of Directors, request that you will inform us at whose request you offered these bills, and to whom you returned them, or if still in your possession, that you will submit them to our inspection; an answer in writing furnished immediately, will oblige, yours, &c.

W. O. BALDWIN, Jr., W. O. BALDWIN, Jr.

MONTGOMERY, 1st July, 1841.

Gentlemen—In compliance with your request, I now inform you that the Bills of Exchange drawn by John W. Ledbetter on John L. Pegs, was handed to me by B. G. Lathrop and returned to him. The bill drawn by Thomas Elliot was handed to me by Mr. Lathrop, but the drawer, Mr. Elliot called on me for the bill, but I did not give it up, but returned it to Mr. Lathrop. The bill drawn by John Williams was received from and returned to B. G. Lathrop. The bill of W. W. Waller was received from and returned to Mr. Waller. I offered but one bill from Autauga county, that was Wm. G. Goodwin's, it was offered for the benefit of Wm. Kirk, and is now in the back.

Respectfully,

THOMAS DURDEN,

P. S.—When I say offered but one bill from Autauga county, I mean but one of the three on your list. T. D.

To Messrs. W. O. Baldwin and W. O. Baldwin, Jr.

At a meeting of the Board on Saturday July 24th, 1841, Mr. Cox offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, Robert E. Cox has this day presented to this board a letter written by T. Durden of this city, to J. C. Everett of Jasper, Tennessee, enclosing a blank note, dated Montgomery, April 13, 1841, in which said Durden makes certain propositions to Everett, to defraud this bank. Therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the President be requested to commence a criminal prosecution immediately against T. Durden, upon the above mentioned evidence, and he be authorized to employ J. A. Elmore to

prosecute said suit, and that the Bank will pay him such a fee as will be reasonable. Adopted. The following is a copy of the letter referred to.

Montgomery, April 13, 1841.

J. C. Everett, Esq.—Dear Sir: I received your letter some time since. I was glad to find that you had not forgotten me; I think I have found out a plan by which we both may be benefited in our business, or other words, you can discharge your indebtedness to me, and I can pay off my debts by the operation.

I will now suggest to you an idea which I think will answer my purpose, if you will conform, and that you can do easily, and that without incommencing your friend in the least. I am owing at this place some several thousand dollars and by act of the Legislature, I have the privilege of extending the debt, and if you will make a note and get some of those who are indebted to you to sign it as securities, I think I can get the Bank to take it in place of my own. I don't know, but if it is with you as it is with me it will be a hard matter for you to give responsible names as securities; but this you can do I am very certain, you can give some kind of name—and I believe I can make almost any kind of names answer my purpose. And if you will sign a note and get such names as you can to it and send it to me, I will endeavor to make it answer my purpose. I am sure it will not matter with me, if you never pay it, for you see at once that it is better the State should lose it than individuals, as in that case, no one would feel it; but in the other, I do, and must feel it.

If you will make a note and send it to me by the first of May, I will try it, and if it will answer my purpose, I will then give you up all my claims, whether the note is paid or not. In fact, I don't care what kind of names you give, whether they are good, bad, or indifferent, so they answer my purpose, is all that I care for. Neither will it matter with me, whether your name is on it or not. Send me the note signed by three or four individuals, and if it will do, you shall have a clearance from me; I will enclose a note of the kind used here, which please sign and send it back by first mail. Leave the amount blank, that will have to be filled up in Bank; and if it is taken, I will enclose your notes forthwith. Do let me hear from you immediately, and oblige, yours respectfully,

THOMAS DURDEN.

Have the note signed where I have marked it, and do not do any writing on it. The following communication was addressed to the Cashier: Montgomery, 26th July, 1841. John Whiting, Esq.—Dear Sir: I understand that you are probably in possession of a letter from me to J. C. Everett, Jasper Tennessee, making a proposition whereby he might be released from the claims I hold against himself and others, provided he would execute a note for extension, in place of my own in bank. I did make such a proposition to Mr. Everett, but I don't exactly recollect the particulars, but from what recollections, I have of its contents, they were these. That if he, Everett, would sign a blank note, and get some two or three others to sign it with him, that I would release him from the notes, I then held on him, provided, the notes he made would answer my purpose. That I was not particular what kind of security he gave, that it would be easier for the State to lose the amount, than for me to lose it, in case there should be a loss. I think this is the purport of the letter. I will now tell you my object. Everett & McCain, and J. C. Everett & Co. owed me about \$3,000, a debt contracted in 1837. Of this amount, I have received in notes and accounts about \$500 all told. Well, I have done every thing in my power that I could, toward getting the money, but all in vain; so it struck me last winter, that I would try and get a note from him and others, and by signing it myself, and getting other additional names, such as would suit the board, that I would exchange it for my own, and make him principal, instead of myself.

My object was to change the paper, and put him principal, and myself security. Had he acceded to my proposition I would have saved the amount due me, and he could, by using the same names every year, and paying the 20 per cent. settle the whole debt in a few years, and save me that much.

These are the facts of the case, and I would now be glad that he would still do it, as it would save me some \$3,000, and not injure the bank one dollar, as I believe he is good for the amount, although I cannot get my money from him.

Respectfully,

THOMAS DURDEN.

I should have mentioned, that at the time I sold him the goods, Everett & Mc

Cain were in business in Autauga county, and J. C. Everett & Co. were doing business in DeKalb county, in this State.

At a meeting of the Board on Wednesday, 1st September, 1841—present, President Ashurst, Baldwin, Jr., Cox, and Whetstone.

Mr. Cox offered the following resolution, and called for the ayes and nays on its passage:

Resolved, That the resolution offered by the President on the 9th day of June last, in regard to closing T. Durden's account, as Bank Agent, be carried into effect through the Cashier.

Yeas—President, Ashurst, Baldwin, Jr., and Cox, 4. Nays—Whetstone, 1.

The returns from Dale county, present, perhaps, a greater variety of personages than any other. white, black, bond and free, old and young, some citizens of this State, and others, living in another; all worth nothing, whose notes were recommended by Abram Warren, to the amount of \$12,375; and the greater portion of it drawn by Ivey Warren, as will appear from the following list reported by E. C. Sanders, the Bank Agent, to wit:

Asa Allums, John Allums, J. C. Goodwin, and John M. Cochran, for \$375; recommended by A. Warren. "None good."

Leonard R. Homes, W. Hammond, J. W. Scott and John Anderson, for \$160; recommended by S. Ledbetter. "None good."

Andrews, lives in Georgia, Wm. Sally, Henry Sally, and Reese Hudson, for \$750; recommended by A. Warren. "All not worth one dollar."

Seaborn Williams, Luke Shelby, and John Deuham, for \$759; recommended by A. Warren. "All not worth one dollar."

Fred. Chambliss, Henry Hughes, and John Chambliss, for \$750; recommended by A. Warren. "And all not worth one dollar."

Wm. Falke, Henry Summerlin, and Neil Mazdewort, \$750; recommended by A. Warren. "All not worth one dollar."

Wm. Smith Snipes, Hillary Sullivan, and John Gillson, for \$750; recommended by A. Warren. "All not worth one dollar."

Hillary Sullivan, John Gillson, and Wm. S. Snipes, for \$750; recommended by A. Warren. "And all not worth one dollar."

James Platt, Edmund Hannon, and Peter Day, for \$750; recommended by A. Warren. "Platt and Hannon deserters from the United States' service, no such man as Peter Day."

Wm. S. Crenshaw, Joseph Crenshaw, and James Crenshaw, for 750, recommended by A. Warren. "Principal 10 years old, and lives in Georgia, Joseph Crenshaw, his father, has no property, and James Crenshaw, his brother will be 4 years old the 6th day of next April."

James Crenshaw, Wm. S. Crenshaw, and Joseph Crenshaw, for 750; recommended by A. Warren, and reported as above.

Joseph Crenshaw, Wm. S. Crenshaw and James Crenshaw, for 750; recommended by A. Warren. "Principal, a poor man, the securities are his two sons, one 10 years old, the other will be 4 years old the 6th day of next April."

Wm. Chavious Philip Ryland, and W. H. Ryland, for 750; recommended by A. Warren. Principal, a free negro, securities, no property."

Wm. H. Ryland, Wm. Chavious Philip Ryland, for 750; recommended by A. Warren. "All together not worth a dollar."

John White, Benj. Hart and Allen White, for 750; recommended by A. Warren. "All not worth a dollar."

Philip Ryland and Wm. H. Ryland and Wm. Chavious, for 750; recommended by A. Warren. "All not worth one dollar."

Peter Day, Edmund Hanna, and James B. Platt, for 750; recommended by A. Warren. "Principal, no such man, securities, United States Soldiers."

Edmund Hanna, Peter Day, and J. B. Platt, for 750, recommended by A. Warren. "Principal and last securities United States' soldiers, Peter Day fictitious."

All the above amounts were paid out to Ivey Warren, except the first.

The notes discounted for the same county in 1841, in extension of discounts in 1840, are all good, according to the rule we adopted, of passing unnoticed all such as had one of the parties favorably spoken of.

For Chambers county in 1840, two notes were discounted for 233 10; each recommended by A. Seals, which are said to be bad, and the money paid to Wm.

Handwritten notes and signatures at the top of the page, including "Chas. B. McWhorter" and "J. H. McWhorter".

Vann; one other for 299 10. "Not good." recommended by T Towles.
Two other notes in 1841, amounting to 1750: recommended by C E. Lemore. "None of the parties good." Money paid to Thomas Durden, as will appear from the following list:
John E. Adams, B. Edge, and Wm. D. Hand, for 299 70; recommended by T Towles. "Neither of the parties good."
Edward F. Vann, Isaac Downs, and Martin Vickers, 233 10; recommended by A. Seals. "Principal nor securities good." Money paid to Wm. Vann.
Isaac Downs, Edward F. Vann and Martin Vickers, for 233 10; recommended by A. Seals. "Principal nor securities good." Money paid to Wm. Vann.
Winfield S. Tyson, Parkham M. Thomson, Alex. H. M. Donald, for 1000; recommended by Charles McLenore. "Neither of the parties good." The money paid to T. Durden, Agent.
Parkham M. Thornton, Winfield S. Tyson, and Alex. H. M. Donald, for 750; recommended by Charles McLenore. "Neither of the parties good." The money paid to T. Durden, Agent.
Also, a bill discounted in 1839: J. A. Miller, B. F. Goster, acceptor, E. Harper and L. Strange, endorser, for 425 44; recommended by P. H. Lewis. "Not known in Chambers county."
For Randolph county, the notes recommended by F. F. Adrian, which are not good, amount to 1920; and others not recommended, that are not good, amount to 970. As will be seen from the following list, to wit:
Fleming F. Adrine, John R. Weir, and Thomas Able, for 450; recommended by F. F. Adrian. "Principal not good; J. R. Weir in Texas, and Thomas Able, no property, discounted in 1840."
Benj. A. Finn, James Abel, and James Thomas, for 180; recommended by F. F. Adrian. "Principal and securities decidedly insolvent."
Jeremiah W. Stallings, Jeff. Falkner, and Elbert Harrison, for 180; not recommended. "Principal and securities are insolvent." Money paid to John Henly, agent.
Jeff. Falkner, Jeremiah W. Stallings, Elbert Harris, for 180; not recommended. "All insolvent, but Falkner may pay it." Money paid to John Henly, agent.
Thomas Thrasher, Harrison Pinson, and Wm. Morrison, for 200; recommended by F. F. Adrian. "Principal and securities have no property, nor never had." Money paid to John R. Weir.
David Sayers, Jefferson Sayers, and James G. Pinson, for 160; recommended by F. F. Adrian. "Principal and first securities in Texas, and Pinson account." Money paid to Thomas Able.
Samuel Strong, Maj. R. Morrison, and R. B. Craighead, for 200; recommended by F. F. Adrian. "Principal and securities own no property nor never did." Money paid to Thomas Able.
Wm. G. Falkner, Elijah Falkner, and Robert F. Leverett, for 180; not recommended. "Principal nor security good." Money paid to John Dobson.
Robert F. Leverett, Wm. G. Falkner, and Elij. Falkner, for 170; not recommended. "Principal not good; securities cannot pay their own debts." Money paid to J. Dobson.
Howard M. Putnam, Thomas Able, & Joel T. Morrison, for 200, recommended by F. F. Adrian. "Principal and first not good; Morrison has but little property, and cannot pay security debts." The money paid to Thomas Able.
Cicero D. Hudson, John M. Northam, and Sylvanus Walker, for 190 recommended by F. F. Adrian. "Not good." The money paid to C. Miller.
John M. Northam, E. D. Hudson, and Sylvanus Walker, for 160; recommended by F. F. Adrian. "Principal and securities not good." The money paid to John Dobson.
John McDow, Wm. McDow, and Andrew Turnipseed, for 180; recommended by F. F. Adrian. "J. and W. McDow not good; Turnipseed lives in Talladega, and is insolvent." The money paid to Josiah M. Kennedy.
Wm. McKnight, Jno. McKnight jun., and Jno. McKnight sen., for 450; not recommended. "Principal and first security not good, last security lives in Chambers county, and is not good."
Fleming F. Adrian, Michael H. Ragan, and James L. Adrian, for 500; not recommended. "all insolvent," and discounted in 1841.
Of the notes discounted for Russell co., in 1840, past due unpaid; there are thirty hundred and forty dollars not good; recommended by James Abercrombie and two others, for 180 each, where it does not appear who recommended them, as will more fully appear from the following list:
Griffin Mizell, Dan'l Ballard, and Amos L. Mizell, for 160; recommended by Jas. Abercrombie. "Not good." Money paid to L. T. Muzzell.
James N. Ballard, Griffin Mizell, and Dan'l Ballard, for 160; recommended by James Abercrombie. "Money paid to L. T. Muzzell.
Aaron Brassell, Alex. Booker and James Brassell, for 180; recommended by James Abercrombie. "None good." Money paid to W. S. Williams.
James Lowell Parks, Westly Williams, for 140; recommended by James

Abercrombie. "None good." Money paid to W. S. Williams.
George W. Anders, J. T. L. Parks, and Westly Williams, for 140; recommended by James Abercrombie. "None good." Money paid to W. S. Williams.
Willie Locke, Whitfield Williams and Wilson B. Pettis, for 180; recommended by Jas. Abercrombie. "None good." Money paid to W. S. Williams.
James Brassell and John Giles, for 180; recommended by Jas. Abercrombie. "None good." Money paid to W. S. Williams.
James Westly Capps, Dan'l Ballard and Wm. Mizell, jun., for 180; recommended by James Abercrombie. "None good." Money paid to W. S. Williams.
Wm. Cole, John Giles and John Wallace, for 180; recommended by James Abercrombie. "None good." Money paid to W. S. Williams.
Samuel B. Watkins, Wm. Morrill and Edward Walker, for 180; recommended by J. Abercrombie. "None good." Money paid to W. S. Williams.
Wm. Williams, jun., Benj. Atwell and Willis Locke, for 160; recommended by J. Abercrombie. "None good." Money paid to W. S. Williams.
Wilson B. Pettis, Benj. Atwell and Wm. Williams, jun., for 180; recommended by J. Abercrombie. "None good." The money paid to J. B. Pettis.
Benj. Atwell, Wilson B. Pettis, and Wm. Williams, jun., for 180; recommended by J. Abercrombie. "None good." Money paid to Benj. Atwell.
Whitfield Williams, Warren S. Williams, and Willis Locke, for 160; recommended by J. Abercrombie. "None good." Money paid to W. S. Williams.
Stephen Pettis, Whitfield Williams, and Warren S. Williams, for 180; recommended by James Abercrombie. "None good." Money paid to W. S. Williams.
Warren S. Williams, Wm. A. Williams, jr., and W. G. Williams, for 160, recommended by James Abercrombie. "None good." Money paid to W. S. Williams.
Walter G. Williams, Wm. Williams, jr., and Warren S. Williams, for 160; recommended by James Abercrombie. "None good." Money paid to W. S. Williams.
Alexander Booker, Sion Brassell and John Giles, for 180; recommended by James Abercrombie. "None good." Money paid to Alexander Booker.
J. Simmons, Wm. G. Wright, and George W. King, for 180; not recommended. "None good when discounted."
George W. King, Wm. G. Wright, and J. Simmons, for 180; not recommended. "None good, nor were not when discounted." Money paid to J. Phinizee.
We submit below Mr. Abercrombie's letter, addressed to the President of the Branch Bank at this place, upon the subject of the indebtedness of the persons therein referred to, which is as follows:
GIPPERION, 16TH OCT., 1841.
CAPT. JOHN MARTIN, DEAR SIR:—I have seen Mr. Westly Williams of this county, in relation to the amount of his indebtedness to the Bank, and the indebtedness to his neighbors, which was marked on a list I saw as a loss to the institution. Mr. Williams requested me to make the following proposition through you to the Board of Directors:
The names of the persons given below, and their securities owe the Bank 2580. I have not been incorrectly informed. He Mr. Westly Williams will pay between this and Court in Montgomery, 580; and make you a note, which shall be perfectly good for the balance, say 2000, payable in twelve months. If this arrangement can be made, please write me to Crockettville by Tuesday next, as I expect see Williams at that place to let him know the result of this proposition. The following names are the first on the notes he proposes to settle.
Aaron Ripley, James L. Parks, Willis Locke, James Brassell, James Westly Capps, John Giles, Samuel B. Watkins, Wm. Williams, jr., Geo. W. Anders, W. B. Pettis, Benj. Atwell, Whitfield Williams, Stephen Pettis, Wm. S. Williams, W. G. Williams and Alexander Booker.
I filed a letter of Westly Williams in Bank, directed to myself, asking me to recommended the notes of the persons herein named. I wish you to examine that and compare it with the names here sent you. If there should be any in the letter not given in this, they will be included in this proposition. I do not believe the Bank will lose one cent on them. I felt much mortified when I first saw the list, but after an interview with Mr. Williams, he satisfied my mind, that all would be paid. I shall do all I can to get the people in this county, to pay out of Bank, and they will then stay out. It is the last place a farmer ought to apply for money.
Very respectfully, yours,
JAMES ABERCROMBIE.
The following is also, a list of the bad bills and notes discounted for Tallapoosa county.
Charles Stone, drawer, Benj. Young, acceptor, Reuben G. Young, and Mark Boulware, for 1000; not recommended.
Benj. Young dead, and estate insolvent, passed in relation to the resignation of a Director. It appears that the constitution put upon this act by the board was, that any member who had been absent for two regular weekly discount days, should be considered as having resigned

by S. washburn. "Principal not good." Butler dead and estate insolvent, whereby no property."
James W. Gregory, C. C. washburn and Lodd P. Alford, for 175; recommended by S. washburn. "Principal no property, securities not good."
Salmon washburn, Lodd P. Alford, and C. C. washburn, for 900; recommended by S. washburn. "Principal nor securities good."
Alford Johnson, Lodd P. Alford, and C. C. washburn, for 225, recommended by J. J. Holly. "Principal not good, and much involved, securities not good."
James Wilder, M. M. Gravens, and Peter L. Neal, 275 40; recommended by J. J. Holly. "Principal no property, and securities insolvent."
John W. & Charles N. Butler, and Lodd P. Alford, 450; "Principal dead and insolvent, and no administrator, C. N. Butler no account, and Alford in Texas, and recommended by S. washburn."
It will be seen that of the above amount of bad debts, 1775 were recommended by S. washburn; 500 40 were recommended by J. J. Holly, and 1000 not recommended by any person.
We have not been informed that any of the paper discounted for Tallapoosa County, is bad, with the exception of the Bill of Exchange, which was considered good at the time it was discounted, and in neither of the counties of Wilcox or Henry have there been any bad discounts made, which were not regarded good at the time the money was drawn. From Barbour county we have not heard any thing, and there being no regular report from Macon and Pike counties, we can only say in reference to them, that a number of pleas of non est factum have been filed during the first days of Court, now in session in this city, by citizens of said counties. The discounts for Dallas county are considered good at this time. The same may be said of Montgomery and Coosa counties. The following is a copy of the remonstrance, submitted by us to the Board of Directors.
To the President and Directors of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Montgomery: Gentlemen—It is made the duty of the Commissioners to remonstrate with the Board of Directors in the course of their examination, they believe there had been any impropriety of conduct on the part of the Directors, either from too great an emission of money, gross partiality, or from any other cause. The Commissioners find that the Board of Directors are in the habit of discounting notes and bills of exchange without having them entered on the offering book of the Bank. This, in the opinion of the Commissioners, ought not to be done. It leads to acts of partiality in distributing discounts; which, in the end, must prove injurious to the interest of the Bank, as well as to the rights of the great mass of applicants for accommodation. For it is to be presumed, that the notes and bills discounted, without having been entered on the offering book, are done out of their regular order, and frequently, no doubt, to the exclusion of other paper, equally good and entitled to precedence, from the fact that the officers have complied with the rule of the Bank which requires all paper offered for discount to be deposited in the Bank on the day before discount day. On inquiry of officers of the Bank, the Commissioners have learned that this practice has grown into use, partly by papers being brought in by the Directors after the Board convene. The act of the 17th January, 1839, entitled an act to reduce the number of Directors of the State Bank, and the several Branch Banks, prohibits the President and Directors from acting in any manner as agents for those applying for accommodations. It is then respectfully submitted, whether the President and Directors, in receiving in their charge the notes or bills offered for discount, are not violating that act. The Commissioners would bring to your notice the discount of a bill of exchange, on the 18th of August last, for \$300, for parties which, by the rule adopted unanimously by the board, were excluded from any accommodation whatever. It appears from the minutes, that a resolution was adopted on the 28th of April last, that after the first of August following no discounts would be made for persons protest, whether as principal or security. This resolution the Commissioners believe was founded in justice, and its strict observance necessary to insure that degree of punctuality so much to be desired in the proper management of the bank. It was, however, set aside in order to discount the bill alluded to; and from the evidence before the Commissioners, they are constrained to regard it as such an act of partiality as should not have been permitted by the Board. The act of February 2d, 1839, entitled an act to compensate the Directors of the Bank of the State of Alabama and its several Branches, provides that should any director fail or refuse to attend for 10 days in succession, any regular meeting of the board of Directors, he shall be considered as having resigned his seat, unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause; and shall be subject to all the laws heretofore passed in relation to the resignation of a Director. It appears that the constitution put upon this act by the board was, that any member who had been absent for two regular weekly discount days, should be considered as having resigned

his seat, unless he rendered such an excuse as the board believed was completed by the act; and this excuse was entered upon the minutes, as may be seen by reference to the minute book during the year 1839. That construction the Commissioners regard as the most liberal which a fair interpretation of the law would allow. The minutes, however, show that, in more than one instance, members of the board have absented themselves for a greater period than that prescribed; and yet no action has been taken against them, and they still continue to hold their seats.
The Commissioners farther deem it their duty, to express their disapprobation of the course pursued by John A. whetstone, one of your body, in recommending for discount a note for 500, signed by Ann Shannon, Lewis Shannon and Lemuel Shannon, all of whom were notoriously insolvent, and known to be so by him at the time it was discounted. They also regard his excuse or justification for the course pursued by him in procuring the discount of said note, grounded upon the promise of another individual, H. M. G. Larry, whose name did not appear upon the note, to pay the same, as by no means excusing or justifying him as a Director acting in the faithful discharge of his duties. Neither do they believe the after payment of the note by persons above named, sufficient reason for the board passing over this transaction in silence.
And lately, the Commissioners are of opinion, that in the discount of a bill of exchange drawn by the above named H. M. G. Larry, at four months, on the 18th August last for 450, which amount was not drawn, for the reason that some of the parties were under protest, the board should not have lost sight of the part which said Larry had taken and the means by which he had been enabled to procure money from the bank upon insolvent names.
To these departures from what the Commissioners conceive to be the true meaning both of the laws regulating the bank and the rules adopted by the board in conformity thereto, we respectfully remonstrate; and submit the same for your consideration.
Respectfully,
ALWIN A. McWHORTER,
SAMUEL Q. HALE,
T. W. BREVARD.
On a farther examination of the minutes of the board of Directors, we find that the President has been absent at six meetings of the board; and that on four of those occasions, he had been called off on business of the bank. He voted against the discount of a bill of exchange, charged in our remonstrance as partial, discounted on the 18th of August last; as also against the bill of exchange drawn by H. M. G. Larry, which was discounted and not drawn, for the reasons therein assigned. Mr. Cox has been absent eight different times; and two or three of those days upon business of the bank. Col. Wm. O. Baldwin has been absent thirty-seven discount days, and of that number, two or three days upon business of the bank. Doct. Vicker has been absent at twenty-eight meetings. Robert P. Ashurst has been absent at eight meetings, and Doct. whetstone has been absent at twenty-three meetings. We have found the officers of this institution efficient, attentive, polite and accommodating to all having business with the bank.
We believe in the appointment of an officer for each Bank, whose duty it should be to perform all the services now rendered by the sheriffs of the different counties, and in addition to those services, be required to look into the condition of all cases where the money was not paid at the maturity of the bills or notes; and if found to be doubtful, to use the best means possible for securing the debt by giving time with such additional securities as the parties might be able to give subject in all cases to the supervision and ratification of the Board of Directors. The Commissioners believe that a large amount of money might have been saved to the Bank during the last three years by an agent of this character; as the sheriffs in many instances have been extremely remiss in serving process upon their debtors; and when the money has been made, the collection from them has often been attended with more difficulty than from the original debtor. We would therefore respectfully recommend, that the power of appointing such an officer be given to the President and Directors of each Bank, requiring bond in such a sum as would insure fidelity in the discharge of their duties.
The following statement will show the condition of this institution up to the 5th November, 1841.
Condition of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Montgomery, November 5, 1841.
Banking House and lot, \$16,150 26
Real estate, 7,741
Current expenses, 631 25
Bank furniture, 1,394 57
Notes discounted, 2,006,750 41
Notes discounted for sufferers by Creek Indian depredations, 29,955 38
Notes under 21st sec. act of June 1837, 153,561 07
Notes under 2d do. do. 401,438 50
Business notes, 83,949 52
Bills of exchange, 693,384 65

Profit and loss, 9 62
Protest account, 3,350 25
Reid, Irving & Co. London, 23,027 88
Court costs, 148 55
Bank attorney, 4,368 78
Exchange on checks, 477 82
Interest on common school fund, 92 12
Balance due by other banks, 402,557 82
Notes of other banks, 63,040
Gold and silver in vault, 124,426 88
Do in transitu, 51,134 64
—175,461 52
\$4,066,466 16
Capital stock, \$1,632,000 00
State bonds, 186,917 96
Notes in circulation, 1,079,518 00
Common school fund, 249,004 13
Sinking fund, 436,381 53
Discount received, 5,726 36
Interest received, 3,516 33
Partial payments, 91,749 32
Individual depositors, 197,696 02
Damages on protested bills, 973 95
Interest under 21st section, 386 86
Interest under 2d section, 1,070 23
Treasurer State of Ala. 135,817 80
Costs of suits, 1,079 21
Commission ac't, 3 20
Balances due to other banks, 56,638 68
—\$4,066,466 16
All of which is respectfully submitted to your honorable body.
ALWIN A. McWHORTER,
SAMUEL Q. HALE,
THEODORE W. BREVARD,
Commissioners.
EXPLANATION BY MR. McLEMORE.
NOVEMBER 11, 1841.
To the Speaker of the H. of Representatives.
On yesterday, when the commissioners report on the branch bank of the State of Alabama at Montgomery was read, I was astonished to find two notes, amounting to 2,000, or near that amount as recollect, made by Mr. Tyson, Thornton and McDonald reported as bad, and said notes were recommended by me, I felt it due to myself to call the attention of the House to said statement. My colleague from Chambers did me the justice to correct, in the House of Representatives, the statement of the commissioners as to the notes being both bad. But as said report was ordered to be printed, I ask that my statement, and that of my Senator and colleague, may also be printed with said report. This I think, is nothing but fair, as the statement made by myself and colleague on yesterday, places me, I hope, beyond suspicion. I recommended both the notes to the Montgomery bank last Spring, for discount. When the notes were brought to me to recommend, I was informed that both notes were for the benefit of Mr. Parham M. Thornton & McDonald. Their names were on both notes, and I knowing Mr. Thornton as a gentleman of good credit and doing a large mercantile business, did not hesitate to recommend said notes. I still believe the notes good, though the commissioners report them bad. They are not due until next spring, and if not paid then I shall be deceived. Below I submit the statement of Mr. Phillips, and the Senator from chambers, Mr. Reese, and shall make no further comment on the report of said commissioners.
CHAS. McLEMORE.
I know Parham M. Thornton, who is referred to in the above statement, and I would not, from his apparent circumstances, have hesitated to have recommended his note at the time he procured his discount.
GEO. REESE.
The notes of Tyson, Thornton & McDonald, referred to in Mr. Chas. McLenore's statement above, were, at the time he recommended them to the Montgomery bank, good, and I should not have hesitated, at that time, to have recommended them.
M. PHILLIPS.
A deed was perpetrated at the house of Mr. J. McMAHAN, about four miles north of this town in the forenoon of Monday last (Nov. 15, 1841), the contemplation of which fills the soul with horror—a deed, the details of which, would form a conspicuous page in the biography of the foulest fiend—a deed, to find a parallel to the premeditated malice and cold blooded cruelty of which, the blackest annals of perdition must be opened. The bloody spectacle excited mingled and powerful emotions in the mind of every beholder—play for the hapless innocent victims—horror to see them so shockingly mingled and weltering in their own blood and gore—abhorrence, vengeance for detestable wretch—the perfidious perpetrator of the deed.
The victims of this enormous outrage were the wife, aged about 35, and the daughter, 18, of Mr. John McMAHAN, a most respectable family. The circumstances of this murder and its discovery, so far as we have been able to collect and describe them, are as follows.
Two of Mr. M's black boys, Jim and Pete, are implicated in the murder. Pete has been heard at different times to threaten the life of his mistress. However idle such threats may appear at the time they are made, let this bloody tragedy be a forewarning of their real purport. Such deeds rarely, if ever, perpetrated without previous indication of some kind.
On Monday morning Mr. McMAHAN started to Decatur, Meigs county, taking Jim with him. His two little sons also went to school, leaving leaving only Mrs. M., her daughter and an infant, just beginning to walk, at home with Pete. About 10 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Hamilton called at Mr. M's gate—saw a woman lying on the kitchen floor, but no one answered his repeated calls. He thought it strange that the woman should be lying there and not answer his calls, but apprehended nothing serious and passed on, and presently met with two men to whom he related the circumstance; they took no alarm. He stopped again at a house about two miles from Mr. M's, and again related the circumstance. From this place they went immediately to Mr. M's, and discovered the murder. It was now about

two o'clock and four or five hours after the deed had been consummated.
It is supposed that Mary Jane, the daughter, had been the first victim. Her body was found on the kitchen floor. She had been standing on the fire place. The murderer most probably came in at the back door, as the instrument used was a common axe or very large hatchet. Every one in both the murders, had been given with the edge of the instrument. One blow struck the forehead of Mary's head and severed the skull bone the full width of the axe. Another given apparently after she had fallen severed the neck bone. These were the only marks of violence discovered on the body of Mary.
The body of Mrs. M. was in the house where she is supposed to have been at the time Mary Jane was killed. The door next to the kitchen was fastened, probably against the ingress of the murderer. He entered the other door, and had driven the axe twice into the head of his hapless victim—once on the top and once in the forehead. He then aimed three terrible blows upon the neck which almost severed the head from the body. There was no appearance of any other violence. The blood had spread over the floor and congealed in a large mass. It was a most horrible spectacle.
The infant had been about its mother—its foot prints from the blood were all over the floor. It had finally gone into the kitchen and was found sitting on the body of its sister. Poor child!
Information was immediately despatched to Mr. M. As he was about starting home, Jim whom he was leaving with the wagon, told him not to go home by himself or he would be killed too. This expression, induced by nothing but the workings of Jim's own mind, naturally excited suspicion as to him. He was accordingly arrested. He at first denied knowing any thing of the murder. Being asked why then did he warn his master, he replied that he said that before he thought of it. This went to confirm the suspicion. Jim afterwards confessed that Pete and himself had formed a plot to kill all the family but the child. That Pete on Monday was to kill those at home, and then way lay the road at a particular hill and as Mr. M. would be stopping to prop the wagons they were to knock him in the head, and then make their escape to a free State. Jim is in jail. Pete was seen as supposed: after he had completed the deed, going from the house to the stable, and again across the field to the back of the plantation. Diligent and extensive search has been kept up for him, but as yet he has not been arrested nor certainly heard of.—Athens (Tenn.) Cour.
THE DEVIL KILLED.
The Raleigh (N. C.) Rasg gives the following account of a fellow being shot in Georgia lately, in the disguise of the devil.
The fellow disguised himself with a club foot, went to the house of an old lady, a rich widow, called himself the devil, and frightened the family off the premises, took the old lady's money, and escaped. In the act of retreating, he was met a mile or two from the house by a man with a gun who had been to attend muster, and was returning home, who, too, had taken a little too much of the "critter." The man, on meeting him, retreated, leveled his gun, and demanded, who comes there? "I am the Prince of Darkness, but it is not thee I am after, Jesse Bradlock! I had but one or two subjects, and them I have despatched to the lower regions." Jesse not being disposed to let his devilship pass, presented his gun and ordered him not to move.—Satan commenced swelling, emitting smoke at the same time, and burning sulphur. Jesse not liking the scent of the sulphur, fired, and laid the Satanic Majesty a corpse at his feet. He then made his way to the house of the old lady, where he found the family in the greatest distress. Upon inquiry, he was told that the devil had been there, and they were compelled to fly to the woods for protection, or be "carried off by him alive." Jesse informed them that "he had just killed the devil."
They immediately took the road, and tracked him by the track of the club foot until they came up with his body, when they disrobed him of his garments, took off the club foot, recovered the money which he had stolen washed his face, and recognized him as a man who had lived a neighbor to them for many years.
The editor of the Newburyport N. H. Argus tells a story of a fellow, who, after having been drawn into the meshes of love with one fair named "Nabby," afterwards "took a shine" to another. Thinking to chaff off the flame he indicted a new epistle, of which the following is a copy:
"Dear Nabby these are to inform you as I am fast coming to my latter end with the yallar jaunders—from your dying Eschek."
Nota Bene—I open this to let you know as I am departed this life about two hours ago in great agony. Your gone Eschek.
John Randolph: in the midst of his splendid rhapsodies, in the Senate of the United States, paused and fixing his eyes on the presiding officer, exclaimed, Mr. President, I have discovered the philosopher's stone. It consists in these four plain English monosyllables: "Pay as you go."
From the Alexandria Index.
WILL VIRGINIA TAKE BRIBE?—We fulfil, with satisfaction, the contemplated refusal of South Carolina, to take the bribe that is offered to her by that shameful law, the Distribution bill. We know that Virginia will respond nobly to the voice from the Palmetto groves, and spurn the price of virtue. Can a Democratic member of this Confederacy touch the accursed thing? We cannot believe there will be found an Achan in the camp, who would sell his life and the liberty of his country, for a wedge of gold. Better far that it should be ground into powder, and be turned into vermin, than that a nation should be bribed with it, its evil-plastering pain.
A way then with spoil of the plunderer. Give it back with the voice of individual patriotism shall ring from the Ohio to the Chesapeake. The people of Virginia have no desire to be bribed; and were they ever so venal, they would be simpletons to be bought with their own money, and then be taxed 25 per cent, more to pay for it.—Men of the Old Dominion, spurn the treasure as you would the gold of the pirate or midnight robber.
St. AUGUSTINE, Nov. 18, 1841.
Glorious News.—By the arrival, yesterday the schr. Walter, M. Capt. HITCHCOCK, and to-day, of the steam ship, "Gaston," Capt. HENRY, we have the gratifying news of the capture and killing of 63 Indians, by an expedition of 3d Artillery, commanded by Capt. WADE, in the neighborhood of the Hillsboro' River. An expedition is now setting out at Fort Lauderdale, for Sam Jones' Camp, as information of his whereabouts have been obtained from those of the party captured, as stated above. Col. WORTH, and his gallant followers of the little army, is doing much for Florida.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., DEC. 8, 1841.

The fifth volume of our paper will close in four weeks from this date; and as we have heretofore been prevented from devoting the necessary attention, in some instances, to the editorial department, by being compelled to collect together the means for continuing our business, we have employed an agent for this purpose. Most of those indebted for subscription, advertising, &c., will be called on in a short time for the amounts due. Having encountered this additional expense, in order that we may devote our whole time in doing more ample justice to our patrons, we hope that no one, when called on, will permit the Agent to leave without the small amount, which in most instances, is due from each individual.

As many as can make it convenient to call at the office and pay, or send the amount, without putting us to this trouble and expense will please do so.

Our patrons cannot but be aware that punctuality on their part, would be much to their own interest, because it would enable us to devote our whole time and energies to their service, procure new materials when needed, good paper, &c.; we therefore think it unnecessary to say more at the present time.

December 8, 1841.

The length of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to examine the Branch Bank at Montgomery, precludes our usual variety this week. The report ought, however, to be interesting to the people. At all events, they will find by perusing it, that their interests are likely to suffer materially from the past management of the Bank; and we have little hope that the Legislature, at its present session, will do any thing materially to change for the better, the present disordered state of affairs.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.—In a remark taken from the Montgomery Advertiser, which prefaced the Hon. C. C. Clay's letter of resignation, published in our last week's paper, it was stated that Gov. Bigby had been elected Senator without opposition. That statement contained a mistake, as will appear from the following vote. We also learn, by a letter from our Senator, Colonel Clark, that the election caused more intense feeling and excitement than any which has taken place for a considerable time, in consequence of a partial division of the Democratic party of a part of them contending that the North was entitled to the Senator.

The candidates put in nomination were Dr. David Moore, A. P. Bagby, Jack Shackelford, and David Hubbard.

On the first ballot, Bagby rec'd 57 Dem. and 5 Whig votes—59 Moore, 53 Shackelford, 2 Hubbard, 4

On the second ballot, Bagby, 63 Moore, 54 Hubbard, 2 Shackelford, 1

So that Gov. Bagby was elected by a majority of 5 votes. The Whigs who voted for him were Alexander of Lowndes, Justice, and Smith of Tuscaloosa.

The Democrats who voted for Dr. Moore, were Ambriester, Clemons, Griffin of M. Rice, and Smith of M. Rice, and for Hubbard, Davis, of Limestone, and Valiant, for Shackelford, Walker, of Lawrence, for Shackelford.

We see it stated in the Chattanooga Gazette, that Gen. David Taylor, of Chattanooga county, Ga., committed suicide a short time since, by opening an artery in his thigh with a lancet. Derangement of his pecuniary affairs was thought to be the cause.

EXAMINATION.

The second semi-annual Examination of the pupils of the Jacksonville Male and Female Academy, will take place on Thursday and Friday next, the 9th and 10th inst. All persons are respectfully invited to attend, especially parents and guardians. Thursday's Examinations will be in the Elementary branches.

Friday's Examinations will comprise Arithmetic, Grammar, Belles Letters, and Moral Philosophy; two classes in Virgil, and Reading and Composition.

It is getting time to commence daubing Log Cabins. CLAY is the best stuff in the world for that business. *Editorial Whig.*

It would not be WISE to daub with untempered mortar.

[For the Jacksonville Republican.] According to previous appointment, the following Brethren of the Baptist denomination, met with the United Baptist Church of Christ, at Liberty, Benton county, Ala., viz: Elder John Holmes, Elder William C. Mynette, Elder James Boswell, Thomas B. Walls, J. Mitchell, M. Webb, Thomas M. Cham, S. Keaton, R. B. Simms, B. Westbrook and E. Berry.

The above named brethren feeling and seeing the great importance of spreading and extending the Gospel of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, formed themselves into a Home Domestic Missionary Society, by calling Elder John Holmes to the Moderator's seat; Micajah Webb, Clerk, and J. Mitchell, Treasurer.

Resolved, 1st, That Elder John Holmes be requested to ride and act as agent, and visit the Churches in the eastern part of the Tallapoosa Association, and explain to the brethren the object of this Society, and receive funds in aid thereof.

Resolved, 2d, That Brother Thomas Garrett, Brother F. M. Mardwick, of Cherokee county; Brother Thomas B. Watts, of Cherokee county; Brother James Smith, of DeKalb county; Brother E. Berry, of DeKalb county; Brother R. B. Simms, of Benton county, be authorized and requested to act as agents for and in behalf of this Society.

Resolved, 3d, That we appoint our Brethren Elder Wm. C. Mynette, and Elder Jas. Boswell, as our Ministers of the Lord and

Saviour Jesus Christ, to ride and preach his everlasting Gospel, in the upper part of Benton county, in DeKalb and Cherokee counties, Ala., and also in part of Paulding county, Ga., and that they be requested to enter upon their Ministerial labors, by the first of March next, and they be requested to meet with the above Society, Friday before the first Sabbath in June, with the Cedar Town Church, Paulding county, Ga., then and there to report to the Society, to which place this meeting stands adjourned, 28th Nov., 1841.

JOHN HOLMES, Moderator.
MICAJAH WEBB, Clerk.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Of His Excellency Benjamin Fitzpatrick, Governor of the State of Alabama.—Delivered on the 22d day of November, 1841.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE, AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: With a feeling of unaffected gratitude for the confidence which a majority of my fellow citizens have reposed in me, by electing me to the responsible office of the Chief Executive Magistrate of the State, and with a settled determination to require that confidence, as far as I can, by an assiduous devotion of my feeble abilities to the public service, I present myself before you to incur the solemn obligations enjoined by the constitution, and to assume the high and responsible duties assigned me.

In accordance with a custom, proper on such occasions, I avail myself of the present opportunity publicly to avow my opinions on some of the leading questions of State and Federal policy which have so long, and are destined still longer, to divide the public mind.

To the State governments belong the preservation of much of the larger class of individual rights, immediately appertaining to the security of life, liberty and property, but the extent to which even these rights are affected, by the constitutional action of the Federal government, and the still greater extent to which they are involved by the unauthorized assumptions of Federal power, would seem to require upon such questions the most open and frank avowal of sentiments, from every important depository of public trust, even in the State governments. That agent of State authority is but little to be trusted, who is willing to compromise the individual rights of the citizen, or that aggregation of individual rights which attaches to the State as a sovereign member of the confederacy, to a theory of the constitution which, by the mere force of construction, concedes to the Federal government powers not only unadmitted, but which, by the terms of the instrument, are expressly reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. I hold, that neither the States in their united capacity, nor does Congress possess an inherent power or original existence as a body politic. That the constitution is a compact between the several States, in their sovereign capacity as States—that the Federal government is the creature of that compact, possessing no powers than such as are expressly conferred, or such as are necessary and proper, to carry into effect some previously granted power.

Those who assert the omnipotence of the Federal Government, so far as to dispute the right of the States, through any or all of its agencies, to examine, discuss, or in any manner, to scrutinize the authority of the Federal Government, must forget that the first step to ascertain the limits of State power, is to know to what extent that power originally belonging to them as sovereigns, has been delegated to the Federal government, and that in questions of disputed power, to yield to that government the exclusive prerogative of judging of its own powers, and as a consequence, to fix the limits of State power, is at once to annihilate the State governments, by making the creature supreme and controlling over its creators. Believing, therefore, that the States are the only counterpoise under our system to the consolidating tendency of Federal authority, and that to their jealous scrutiny we can alone look for confining the Federal Government, with the limits prescribed by the Constitution, I should have been false to the high trust to which I have been called, and to my long cherished convictions, not to have thus publicly, taken the earliest occasion to avow the opinion, that the first step in sustaining the sovereign rights of the States, and the liberties of the people, is to check the already overgrown power of the Federal government.

The present time is pregnant with admonitions. The distribution of the net proceeds of the public lands, is but an attempt to buy up the States, and to make them stipendiaries of the Federal government, under a fund wrongfully taken from their own citizens, and under a fraudulent assumption, that the power to distribute does not involve the necessity of taxation to an equivalent amount. He must be blind to the nature of human action, who does not see in this scheme of distributing a portion of the public revenue, an artfully devised plan of assuming, to that extent, the State debts, throwing the whole burden of supporting the Federal government, upon the post duties, and of reviving again an unconstitutional protective tariff. In principle, it is liable to all the constitutional objections of appropriating Federal money to local objects, while in practice it will lead to the greatest profligacy and corruptions in the State governments, by causing them to look to the Federal government as the great almoner, who at all times stands ready to replenish their wastefully exhausted coffers.

If to this picture of Federal aggrandizement and State and popular degradation, be added the re-union of bank power in the hideous form of another unconstitutional United States Bank, the advocates of implied and constructive powers will have succeeded in giving the finishing touch to our institutions by engraving on them all the usurpations which they have so long and so laboriously struggled to effect. I have adverted to these topics not to increase the acrimony of party divisions, which already exist in the country, but in this distinct form to renew the pledges of my whole life, in opposition to principles which I honestly believe, must end in the destruction of our State governments, and the subversion of our republican institutions.

Not presuming in this address, and at this period of the Session to encroach upon the distinguished Chief Magistrate of the State, whose official station I am now about to assume, by making a recommendation of any distinct legislative action, I hope I shall be pardoned for the remark, that in the practical administration of all governments, economy is one of public virtues. The essence of modern despoticism is taxation. The measure of popular liberty may be found in the amount of money, which is taken from the people to support the government. When the amount is increased beyond the requirements of a rigid economy, the government becomes profligate and oppressive.

I should do injustice, perhaps to the history

of our State Legislation, not to say that, so far, there have been but few, if any, gross and flagrant departures from a becoming economy in the expenditures of the public money by our State Legislature. Perhaps the State in the Union, has, heretofore, found less cause of complaint of actual profligacy, and yet it is a problem of great difficulty to say, to what extent our finances may be embarrassed by the revolutions which have overtaken our State Banks and its branches, in common, more or less, with every form of paper credit known to the civilized world.

Whether the paper system will ever recover from these revolutions, begins to be, with many, a matter of serious doubt; certain it is, that no one has yet been able to devise a panacea which will relieve the Banks of circulation of their inherent tendency to excess of issues, and the utter hopelessness of the attempt appears to be avowed in the effort, which is now making by a large party in the country, to curtail the evils of banking by the establishment of a great national institution which shall differ from other institutions, in little else than its greatest power to sustain a greater amount of issues. Upon this position the inherent evil of paper expansion can be cured only by tending to some one institution the credit and revenues of the Federal government, which, so far from restraining, will in fact, give it additional powers of expansion. To this reasoning, it is unnecessary for me to say I have never been a convert, nor can I lay claim to the wisdom of suggesting a plan of curing the evils, to which all admit the banking system in all its forms, as heretofore carried on, is so liable. But, if in addition to the evils of an irredeemable currency, we are to be subjected to the still further misfortune of losing a portion of the capital stock of some of the branches, common prudence would suggest the propriety of at least closing such branches. To the extent that the system, as well, we should not needlessly abandon it, but to the extent to which it promises, to prolong the evils of a continued suspension of specie payments, and at the same time to lessen our means of preserving the credit of the State, it certainly cannot be too soon abandoned. That these objections to our State banking system, apply with very different force to the different branches, I am fully aware. The returns of the several branches will show great inequality in the prudence with which they have been respectively managed.

Acutely devoted as I am to a judicious system of State Internal Improvement, and to a general diffusion of knowledge by common schools, the financial difficulties which threaten the State will probably leave us no other duty connected with these subjects, than a full and economical application of existing funds to the purposes for which they were originally intended. No one, I presume, can be so enthusiastic as to propose encouragement to those favorite purposes, by a resort to additional taxes in the face of the financial embarrassments, which we have too much reason to fear will shortly overtake us.

To maintain the credit of the State by a prompt discharge of our State debts as they severally fall due, our great reliance must be on the industry and energy of our population, the elements of productive wealth which are presented in a genial climate, a fertile soil, great natural advantages of inland navigation, and as beautiful a variety of valuable State products as an indulgent Providence has conferred upon any other country. That we may make the best possible application of these natural advantages, is my fervent wish, and shall be the constant object of my most faithful efforts in the public service.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

Nov. 16th.—Mr. Baylor, introduced a bill to prevent the sacrifice of Real Estate, at public sales. The bill provides that the plaintiff in execution may redeem real estate within two years, by paying principal and interest.

SENATE.

Mr. Jones, from the committee on Education, reported a bill to repeal the law in aid of valuable 16th sections, was ordered to a second reading.

November 17th.—A bill to prevent members of the Legislature from recommending notes and bills for discount, ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Baylor, from the State bank committee, reported a bill to authorize the Governor to appoint Commissioners to superintend, collect and secure the suspended debt, due by the State banks, 138 copies ordered to be printed.

The bill to reduce the number of Directors and change the mode of electing, was made the special order for Friday next.

Nov. 19th.—The Senate refused to concur in the resolutions of the House, as to the salary of warden. The House adhered to its amendment, appointing a committee of conference. Messrs. Reynolds, Young, Houston, Taylor, and Erwin, compose the committee.

The committee on Federal relations reported back to the Senate the resolutions relation to the Distribution bill, with an amendment, which would change the character of the resolutions. The report and resolutions were made the special order for Wednesday next. They also report resolutions accepting the 2 percent. fund,—concurrent in.

Nov. 20th.—The Senate and House came to an agreement as to the salary of warden, making it \$1200 for 1842, \$1600 for 1843, and leaving its future rate to future Legislatures.

The two Houses having gone into election for warden and Inspectors, Mr. Wm. Hogan of Tallapoosa was elected warden, and Mr. John Watson of Coosa, Major Simmons of Autauga, and Col. G. M. Armstrong of Montgomery, were duly elected Inspectors.

The bill to change the mode of electing bank directors was passed by a vote of 17 to 13. The bill provides that the Governor shall nominate eight of whom the Legislature shall select four by a vote of two-thirds. Should they reject any, the Governor is to re-nominate, provided he shall not nominate again those who have been once rejected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Nov. 16th.—A bill to extend the time of holding the Spring Term of the Circuit Court of Macon county, was introduced by Mr. Satt.

To extend the time of suing Executors Administrators, by Mr. Rushing.

To retain the levy of attachments, in certain cases, by Gresham.

Mr. Rice, to require Presidents and Directors of the State banks to discount no paper guaranteed by any member of the Legislature.

The committee on the Judiciary reported against the bill of the following bills:

To secure banks, in the collection of money, from sheriffs.

To amend the law of attachments.

To require biennial sessions of the Legislature.

And recommended the passage of the bill regulating the manner of electing administrators and Guardians.

Nov. 17th.—Bill introduced by Mr. Rice, to secure a home for unfortunate families in this State, provides that forty acres of land shall be exempt from sale.

Bill to alter the manner of compensating Executors and administrators, in certain cases,—ordered to a third reading.

Bill to prohibit free negroes and persons of color from coming in and remaining in this State, reported and recommended by the Judiciary committee.

The bank committee reported the change in the mode of electing bank directors, recommended by the Governor in his Message, as inexpedient; which gave rise to some discussion.

The memorial praying for the establishment of a National armory on the Tallapoosa, was ordered to a third reading.

The bank committee reported against the bill requiring the banks to sue debtors in their own counties, &c. Report laid on the table. The bill, however, was ordered to a second reading.

Nov. 19.—A bill from the Senate, to make any President or director of a State Bank, who discounts paper on the recommendation of a member of the Legislature, liable for the same, while the member, shall be held as an endorser,—read the first time, and ordered for a second reading.

Bills passed.

To incorporate the town of Dadeville, in Tallapoosa county.

To amend the act preventing free negroes and persons of color from entering and remaining in this State.

To alter the manner of compensating Executors and Administrators, when estates are kept together, allowing salaries at the discretion of the County Court.

The engrossed memorial to Congress, for the establishment of a national Armory at the fall of the Tallapoosa, was adopted.

The bill to compel Judges of the County Court to reside within three miles of the Court House, was lost,—44 yeas, 47 noes.

Nov. 20.—The Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill to amend the charters of the State Banks, so as to allow them to sue in their corporate names on bills or notes payable to their Cashiers, or bearer or order,—ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Resolutions were reported from the Committee on Federal Relations, by Mr. Hunter, in favor of supporting Maine in opposition to the boundary line claimed by Great Britain,—adopted.

Nov. 23.—Mr. Phillips introduced a bill to amend the law in relation to Sheriffs and Coroners.

Mr. Fare introduced a bill to provide for the more perfect regulation of the 24th regiment Alabama Militia.

Mr. Houston, for the gradual redemption of the State Bonds.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 20.

EXCHANGE TABLE.

AUGUSTA NOTES.

Mechanics' Bank, par.

Agency Bank of Brunswick, par.

Bank of Augusta, " "

Augusta Ins. and Banking co. " "

Branch Georgia Rail Road, " "

Branch of Georgia, " "

State Bank, 1 a 1 dis.

Marine and Fire Ins. Bank, 1 a 1

Central Rail Road Bank, 1 a 1

Planters' Bank, 1 a 1

State Bank Branch, Macon, 1 a 1 dis.

Other Branches State Bank, 1 a 1

Branch Central R. R. B. Macon, 1 a 1

Branch War, and Fire Ins. B. 1 a 1

Ins. B. of Columbus, Macon, 1 a 1

Commercial B. Macon, 1 a 1

Willedgeville B. 1 a 1

Georgia Rail Road Athens, 1 a 1

City Council of Augusta, 1 a 1

Ocmulgee Bank, 1 a 1

Winter's Change ch. on B. of Brunswick 1 a 1

Farmers B. of Chattahoochee, 1 a 1

Ruckersville B. 1 a 3

Central B. 8 a 10

B. of Columbus, 12 a 14

B. of Hawkinsville, 15 a 18

Monroe Rail Road B. 15 a 18

B. of Darien and Branches, 35 a 40

Chattahoochee R. R. & B. Co. uncertain

Western B. of Georgia, no sale.

Wetumpka Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Cotton, lb. 7 a 8

Bugging, Dundee, lb. 22 a 25

Ky. 33 a 53

Bale rope, northern, lb. 10 a 12

Bacon, Hams, 14 a 15

10 a 12 1/2

Butter, Goshen, 7 a 8

country, 6 a 7

Coffee, Rio, 12 a 18

green Havana, 14 a 15

Java, 14 a 15

Cheese, 00 a 00

Iron, sheet, 12 a 15

hoop, 10 a 12 1/2

Plough moulds, 10

Steel, German, 18 a 20

American blist, 14 a

English, 18 a 20

cast, 4 a 5 1/2

Nails, 8 a 10

wrought, 20 a

Rice, 20 a 25

Sugar, loaf, 16 a 18

lump, 8 a 10

N. O. 10 a 12

Porto Rico, 10 a 12

Spirits, brandy cog., gal. \$1 50 a 3 00

rum, N. E. 75 a 1 00

Lafayette, 50 a 75

St. Croix, 2 00 a 2 50

Jamaica, 1 50 a 2 50

Gin, Holland, 2 00 a 2 50

American, 60 a 1 00

whiskey rec., 38 a 33

28 a 30

brandy, peach, 75 a 1 25

apple, 50 a 75

Wines, Madeira, 2 50 a 4 00

Teneriffe, 1 25 a 1 50

Sherry, 1 75 a 3 50

sweet Malaga, 50 a 75

Port, 2 00 a 3 00

Lisbon, 1 00 a 1 25

Claret, 2 25 a 6 00

Champagne, 8 00 a 12 00

Muscate, 5 00 a 6 00

Cordials assorted, 4 50 a 5 00

champagne cider, 4 50 a 6 00

Porter, London, 4 00 a 4 00

American, 3 00 a 3 50

Soap, yellow, lb. 7 a 10

white, 10 a 14

Glass 8 x 10, 4 00 a 5 00

10 x 12, 4 00 a 5 50

Oils, lamp, gal. 2 00

train, 87 a 1 00

linseed, 1 50 a 2 00

White lead No. 1, 4 50

No. 2, 4 00

Putty, lb. 10 a 12 1/2

Chewing tobacco, 12 a 100

Spice, 14 a 18

Pepper, 14 a 18

Saltpetre, 16 a 25

Alum, 8 a 10

Borax crude, 25 a

refined, 45 a 50

Indigo N. C., 75 a 0 00

Spanish, 14 a

Ginger, round, 14 a 16

rate, 10 a 11

Salts, Epsom, 4 a 6

Glauber, 12 a 14

Saleratus, 12 a 14

Pearl Ash, 12 a 14

Chocolate, 12 a 25

Beeswax, 18 a 25

Tallow, 8 a 10

Castings, 7 a 8

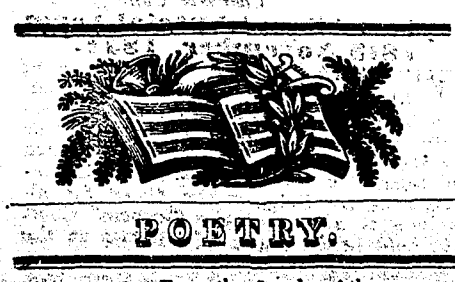
Powder, keg 7 00 a 9 00

Shot, bag 2 75 a 3 00

Lead, bar, lb. 10 a 12 1/2

Pig, 5 a 6

S



POETRY.

THE JEWISH PILGRIM AT JERUSALEM.

Are these the ancient, holy hills,
Where angels walked of old?
Is this the land our story fills
With glory not yet cold?
For I have passed by many a shrine,
O'er many a land and sea,
But still, oh! promised Palestine,
My dreams have been of thee.

I see thy mountain cedars green,
Thy valleys fresh and fair,
With summers bright as they have been
When Israel's home was there;
Though o'er the thee sword and time have
passed,
And cross and crescent shone,
And heavily the chain hath pressed,
Yet still thou art our own!

Thine are the wandering race that go
Unbless'd through every land,
Whose blood hath stained the polar snow,
And quenched the desert sand;
And thine the homeless hearts that turn
From all their homes to thee,
With their lone faith for ages borne
In sleepless memory.

For thrones are fallen and nations gone
Before the march of time,
And where the ocean rolled alone
Are forests in their prime;
Since gentle ploughshares marred the brow
Of Zion's holy hill—
Where are the R man eagles now?
Yet Judah wanders still!

And hath she wandered thus in vain
A pilgrim of the past?
Not long deferred her hope hath been,
No! long deferred her hope hath been,
But it shall come at last,
For in her wastes a voice I hear,
As from some prophet's urn,
It bids the nations build not there,
For Jacob shall return.

Oh! lost and love Jerusalem!
Thy pilgrim may not stay
To see the glad earth's harvest home
In thy redeeming day;
But now resigned in faith and trust,
I seek a nameless tomb;
Ah! least beneath thy hallowed dust—
Oh! give the wanderer room!

From the New York American.

THE DREARY EARTH.

I've seen the bride turn pale
Beneath the wreaths she wore,
The mother weep she bore;
Above the boy she bore;
I've seen the bud decay
Before it bloomed to birth;
And such is every way
In all this dreary earth!

And all the flowers that open
Before the moonlight die,
And every siren hope
Will sing young Love a lie;
And every smiling Spring
Will die away in death,
For death is tyrant king
Of all this dreary earth!

And glory!—'tis deceit,
The high-born Spirit's curse!
And beauty is a cheat,
The lovelier the worse!
And Heaven the only sight
That glads our meager birth;
'T is God's unchanging light
Must cheer this dreary earth!

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Orphans' Court Regular Return Term, Sept. 6, 1841.

WHEREAS, Edward G. Bell, Administrator of the estate of John S. Bell, deceased has this day reported said estate insolvent. It is therefore ordered by the court that time be allowed the creditors until the first Monday of June next to bring in and prove their claims.

It is further ordered by the court that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, that the Judge of the court will meet at the court house in the town of Jefferson on the first Monday of June next, to attend the creditors for receiving and examining their claims.

Copy from the minutes.
Test: JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk.
Sept. 29, 1841.—6t.—\$7 00.

Lands for Sale.

THE undersigned will sell, commencing on the 3rd day of April next, at white Plains and continuing the sale 3 days at his residence on Tallapoosa, all previously disposed of the following described lands. The plantation whereon he now lives east of Arabachooch Old Town consisting of 200, acres, well situated 2 1/2 miles from the Gold mine, two miles from Tallapoosa river, 1 1/2 miles from Reed's creek, and 1/2 mile from Crow creek, containing both bottom and up land, well watered—Also one tract adjoining containing 400 acres—also one acre tract on Reed's creek containing 20 acres first rate bottom land, and adjoining public lands—also 2 forty acre tracts, lying 3 miles east of the Gold Mines, believed to contain as good gold as any—also a neat situation at White Plains, well improved and well watered, and a good situated for business, which place I purchased at first for twenty-three hundred and fifty dollars. One half the purchase money will be required to be paid down, the balance when possession is given. I shall wish to purchase a wagon and team, and some other carriages.

W. M. WALKER.
Nov. 4, 1841.

SCHOOL LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned commissioners, will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 8th day of December next, the 16th Section of Range nine, Township twelve. Terms of sale as prescribed by law, which will be made known on the day.

BENJ. NEIGHBORS,
WM. SIMMONS,
JAS. GLOVER,
Commissioners.
Nov. 10, 1841.—4t.

E. L. WOODWARD, S. P. HUDSON & CO.

Surviving Partner of Woodward & Brother has on hands a good stock of
MERCHANDISE,
adapted to the Fall and Winter Seasons and expects shortly to receive additional supplies. He intends to continue business in this place, and solicits a continuance of the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him in his former association.
Jacksonville, Oct. 20th, 1841.—tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of John Smith, Deceased, on the 1st day of November, 1841, would request all persons who have claims or demands against the estate of said Smith, to present them legally proven in the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. Those indebted will come forward and settle, as the Administrator is desirous of closing the estate as soon as possible.

HIRAM WILCOX, Adm.
Jefferson Cherokee Co. Ala.
Nov. 10, 1841.—6t.—\$3 50

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at White Plains Ala. on the 30th, Sept. 1841 which if not taken out before the 1st January next will be sent to the General Post Office as dead.

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| A | Kenady Wm. J |
| Adams G. A. | L |
| B | Luttrell Charlotte |
| Bishop James | E. miss. |
| C | Lorimore Robert |
| Coots William | or any of his sons |
| Carter Thomas | Laughlin Markas |
| Carter Aron | M |
| D | Madison T. Col. |
| Davis Benjamin | McCartney B |
| E | McFarland and |
| Elmore Wm. | Beason Messrs |
| G | N |
| Garrett Wm. Col. | Norman G W |
| Gibson Allen | S |
| Given Wm. Maj. | Sadler John C |
| Griffith Benjamin | Smith William |
| Graham Joel | Stomps John |
| H | T |
| Howell Wilson | Thompson Eliza |
| Hinton Samuel | or E J Mattox |
| Jenkins Reuben | Thompson J. L. |
| K | |
| Kelly R B | 2 |
| A. T. CROZIER, P. M. | |
| October 6, 1841.—3t. | |

A list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Cedar Bluff Ala. on the 30th September 1841, which if not taken out before the first day of January 1842, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

| | | |
|-----------------------|----|------------------------|
| Allen Asa W. | 2 | Harridge Wm C |
| Allen Nathaniel | | Hardin D W |
| Adams Francis | | Howell G W |
| Burnett John S | 4 | Johnson E S or A |
| Burnett Edw'd P | | Jiles Thomas |
| Bell George W | | Jackson Wm |
| Borough Amy Mrs | | Johnson John I |
| Bullard Henry | | Lilly Robert |
| Brandon H H | | Lendenman Henry |
| Bell William | 6 | Moore Saml D J |
| Cagle George | | Miller Stephen |
| Chisolm A. | 3 | Means John G |
| Casheberry Mahala | | McMahon John |
| Childress Robert | 2 | Martin John A |
| Campbell James | | Nall Tuley W |
| John Chapman | | Odell Harrison or |
| Copeland Francis | | R Odell |
| Cleiton John | | O'Han Michael |
| Cobb D G | | Phelps Wm Mc |
| Comer Robert | | Rowdin Hardin |
| Cook Rowland | 13 | Reed Joseph |
| Clifton Aaron | | Reeves Isaac |
| Cook Benj D | | Smith Michael |
| Davis Enoch or Elisha | | Spann Silas |
| Davis Elisha | | Spann Hannah Mrs |
| Dickson Hugh G | | Saxon John |
| Dockery William | | Sherrill Nancy Miss |
| Foster Isaac | | Stinson John |
| Garrett John H Gen | 2 | Sharp Andrew |
| Grizzle Wiley | | Sherrill Cherokee Co 2 |
| Griffin Lorenzo F | | Stacy Saml |
| Griggs James | | Thomson James H |
| Hampton Wade | 2 | Tinsley Mariah Miss |
| Hardwick F M | | Tripp James |
| Haskison Mills | 2 | Wilson M G Esq |
| Harris John | | Williamson G J |
| Hamilton Milton | | Wood Allen |
| Herring Squire | | Wood Daniel |
| Hill Saml F | | Wilson Enoch |

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Orphans' Court, Regular Return Term, Sept. 6, 1841.

WHEREAS Nicholas McGhee, administrator of the estate of Thomas Boggs deceased, has reported said estate insolvent. It is therefore ordered by the court, that time be allowed until the first Monday in June next for creditors to bring in and prove their claims.

It is further ordered by the court that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, that the Judge of the County court will meet at the court house in the town of Jefferson on the first Monday of June next, to attend the creditors for receiving and examining their claims.

Copy from the minutes.
Test: JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk.
Sept. 29, 1841.—6t.—\$7 00.

State of Alabama.

ORPHANS' COURT, OCT. 18th, 1841.

THOMAS SAVAGE having deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County Court a paper purporting to be the last will and testament of James Savage, dec'd, and asked that the same be admitted to probate and record, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that some of the Legates under said will reside beyond the limits of this State.

It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring Josiah Savage, John Davis and Jane his wife, Martha Savage, John Davis and Katharine his wife, John Savage, Benjamin Savage and Thomas M. Gabbot and Mary his wife— heirs and next of kin of the said James Savage dec'd to be and appear at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville on the first Friday in December next, to show cause if any they can why the said instrument of writing should not be admitted to record as the last will and testament of James Savage dec'd.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.
Oct. 20, 1841.—6t.—\$10 50.

Administrators' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed Administrators of the estate of William Clements, late of Arkansas, deceased, on the 28th day of August, 1841, would request all persons that have claims or demands against the estate of said Clements, to present them duly authenticated according to law or they will be barred by the statute of no claims. Those indebted to the estate will please come forward and settle.

It is the wish and desire of the Administrators to close the estate as soon as practicable.

P. L. CLEMENTS,
THOMAS B. WAFER, } Adm.
Sept. 4th, 1841.—6t.

SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT.

Nov. 25th, 1841.

THIS DAY came John C. Broyles, one of the creditors of the estate of Willis Champion dec'd, and applied for Letters of Administration on the estate of the said Willis Champion dec'd.

It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for three weeks, requiring the next of kin and creditors of the said Willis Champion dec'd, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Benton County in the town of Jacksonville, on Friday the 17th day of December next to show cause if any they can why the said John C. Broyles should not be appointed administrator of the estate of the said Willis Champion dec'd.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for a certain promissory note given by the undersigned for fifty-eight dollars to John Black, due in July next; as the consideration for which said note was given has entirely failed, and I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

JONATHAN T. WOODLEY.
Dec. 1, 1841.—3t.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an Execution issued from the County Court of Benton County, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in January next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that David A. Baker has in and to the following described tract or parcel of Land; (viz.) The west half of the south west fourth of Section four township fifteen, Range eight east in the Coosa Land District, containing 79 65-100 acres; levied on to satisfy said Execution in favor of Upton Bynum.

Wm. C. PRICE Shff.
By E. C. WILLY D. Shff.
Dec. 1, 1841.—5t.—\$6 00.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of two executions from the circuit Court of Benton Co. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in January next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Carter Tankersley has in and to the following described tract or parcel of Land (viz.) The SE 1/4 of sec. one T. 15 R. 7 in the Coosa Land Dist. levied on to satisfy said execution in favor of B. Haws.

Wm. C. PRICE Shff.
By E. C. WILLY D. S.
Dec. 1, 1841.—5t.—\$6 00.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of four Venditioni Exponas from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday of January next, the following described tract or parcel of Land to-wit: Fifteen acres more or less in the north west quarter of section three, township fifteen, range nine. Also six acres in the N. E. 1/4 of section four township 15 range 9 east as the property of Richard B. Kelly to satisfy said orders of sale in favor of Richard Courter and others.

WM. C. PRICE, Shff.
27th Nov. 1841.—5t.—\$3 00.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of sale from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville on the first Monday of January next all the right title interest claim or demand which Mary Hester Adm'x. has in & to the S E 1/4 of the S W 1/4 of Sec. 5 township 13 Range 7 east, to satisfy said order in favor of A. Wesson.

WM. C. PRICE, Shff.
Nov. 27, 1841.—5t.—\$3 00.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the circuit Court of Benton Co. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in January next, all the right, title, interest claim and demand that Elizabeth Palmore and Russel Palmore has in and to the S. W. 1/4 of Section 12, Fractional township 13, R 9 east in the Coosa Land Dist. to satisfy said execution in favor of Wm. Scott Adm.

Wm. C. PRICE Shff.
Dec. 1, 1841.—5t.—\$3 00.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of John C. Gamble, deceased, on the 6th day of September, 1841, requests all persons having claims against the estate of said Gamble, to present them, duly authenticated, as the law prescribes, or they will be barred by the statute. Those indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward immediately, and discharge their debts.

SAMUEL R. RUSSELL, Adm.
October 8th, 1841.—6t.—\$3 50.

Orphans' Court.

State of Alabama,
Randolph County.
FRANCES RAY, Administratrix of the estate of And. T. Ray, dec'd, having reported said estate as insolvent; the creditors are hereby notified that I will attend at my office in McDonald on the first Monday in December next, to audit and determine on the accounts of the creditors of said estate.

AND. BURNHAM, Judge C. C.
July 7, 1841.—2am td.—\$5 50.

Prospectus.

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

These works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress, commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged or condensed; to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important question. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the set speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is in itself, but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may turn to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. Gales and Seaton's Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. The important speeches of both parties are published in the Daily Globe, and in the Congressional Globe and Appendix; other papers publish their own side only. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last session, which taken together, near one thousand royal quarto pages. They are the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for \$1 each, that is, \$1 for the Congressional Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the next session, have them for 50 cents each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction expressed in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the new powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporter, and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misstatement or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our own views on them, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is \$10, the Semi-weekly Globe \$5, and the Weekly Globe \$2 per annum, in advance. The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS:
For the last Extra Session, \$1
For the Congressional Globe for the next session, \$1 per copy.
For the Appendix for the next session, \$1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5; twelve copies for \$10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions. The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless accompanied by the money.

The Democratic papers with which we exchange, will please give this Prospectus a few insertions.

BLAIR & RIVES.
Washington City October 25, 1841.

THE KNOXVILLE HARMONY, OR

MUSIC MADE EASY;
Selected from the best Authors now in general use, also a variety of Anthems, and original tunes being entirely new and well adapted to the use of Churches and Schools.

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BLANKS

Of almost every description, Neatly printed on fine paper, For sale at this Office.

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala. at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES.

Jacksonville Republican.

ALL THAT WE NOW DEFEND AS RIGHT, ANOTHER TIME WAS NEW; AND WHAT WE NOW DEFEND BY EXAMPLES, ON A FUTURE DAY, WILL STAND AS PRECEDENT.

Whole No. 259

Vol. 5.—No. 54

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1841

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. M. GILBERT, AT THE OFFICE OF THE JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN, CORNER OF THE FIRST AND SECOND STREETS, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Advertisements for one square, for the first week, \$1.00; for each subsequent week, 50 cents. For a month, \$3.00; for three months, \$8.00; for six months, \$15.00; for a year, \$28.00. For a single copy, 10 cents. For a copy of the paper, 5 cents. For a copy of the paper, 5 cents. For a copy of the paper, 5 cents.



STEAMSHIP

TO MY ONLY DAUGHTER ON HER MARRIAGE

Thou hast left the fond bosom
That watched o'er thee for years;
Thou hast gone with another
To make his heart a home;
And the home of thy mother
Looks lonely and sad;
I shall miss thee at morning
So joyous and bright;
But most sadly at evening
Thy happy face will be
Thy last kiss and goodnight
Its music is o'er;
And the songs that have
I shall hear them no more;
And thy flowers are dead
As if a funeral dirge;
And thy hair is grey
As if a funeral dirge;
And thy hair is grey
As if a funeral dirge;
And thy hair is grey
As if a funeral dirge;

And saw the withered, bowed and old
And wept, all faint with sudden fear;
And saw the withered, bowed and old
And wept, all faint with sudden fear;
And saw the withered, bowed and old
And wept, all faint with sudden fear;
And saw the withered, bowed and old
And wept, all faint with sudden fear;

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

It is with much satisfaction that I have been enabled to see you in the discharge of the duties of your office. I have been much gratified to see you in the discharge of the duties of your office. I have been much gratified to see you in the discharge of the duties of your office.

tion of the party, and such cases as may arise, the President has been enabled to see you in the discharge of the duties of your office. I have been much gratified to see you in the discharge of the duties of your office. I have been much gratified to see you in the discharge of the duties of your office.

In the month of September, a party of armed men from Upper Canada invaded the territory of the U. S., and forcibly seized upon the person of one Grogan, and, under circumstances of great harshness, hurriedly carried him beyond the limits of the U. S., and delivered him up to the authorities of Upper Canada. His immediate discharge was ordered by those authorities, upon the facts of the case being brought to their knowledge; a course of proceeding which was to have been expected from a nation which claims to be at peace, and which was not more in accordance with the principles of the U. S. than with its own regard for the rights of its citizens.

tion of the party, and such cases as may arise, the President has been enabled to see you in the discharge of the duties of your office. I have been much gratified to see you in the discharge of the duties of your office. I have been much gratified to see you in the discharge of the duties of your office.

However desirous the United States may be for the suppression of the slave trade, they cannot consent to interpolations into the maritime code, at the mere will and pleasure of other Governments. We deny the right of any such interpolation to say one, or all the nations of the earth, without our consent. We claim to have a voice in all amendments or alterations of that code, and when we are given to understand, as in this instance, by a foreign Government, that its treaties with other nations cannot be executed without the establishment of such an enforcement of new principles of maritime police, to be applied without our consent, we must employ a language neither of equivocal import, or susceptible of misconstruction. American citizens prosecuted in the courts of their country, are

its importance well justified renewed and anxious attention. I also communicate herewith the copy of a correspondence between Mr. Stevenson and Lord Palmerston, upon the subject so interesting to several of the Southern States, of the rice duties, which have been honorably to the justice of the States, and advantageously to the U. S.

The commission, appointed by this Government for the examination and survey of the line of boundary separating the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the contiguous British provinces, is believed about to close its field labors, and is expected soon to report the results of its examinations to the Department of State. The report, when received, will be laid before Congress. The failure on the part of Spain, by principally the interposition of the Convention of 1851, for the settlement of claims between the two countries, has made it the duty of the Executive to call the particular attention of that Government to the subject. A disposition has been manifested by it, which is believed to be entirely sincere, to fulfil its obligations in this respect, so soon as its internal condition and the

many of them might lead them justly anticipate, as constantly giving occasion, also, directly or indirectly, for complaints on the part of our citizens who resort thither for purposes of commercial intercourse, and as retarding reparation for wrongs already committed; some of which are by no means recent date.

The failure of the Congress of Ecuador to hold a session at the time appointed for that purpose, in January last, will probably render abortive a treaty of commerce with that republic, which was signed at Quito, on the 13th of June, 1859, and had been duly ratified on our part, but which required the approbation of that body, prior to its ratification by Ecuadorian Executive.

A convention which has been concluded with the republic of Peru, providing the settlement of certain claims of citizens of the U. S., upon the Government of that Republic, will be duly submitted to the Senate.

The claims of our citizens against the Brazilian Government, originating from captures and other causes, are still unsatisfied. The U. S. have, however, so uniformly shown a disposition to cultivate relations of amity with that empire that it is hoped the unequivocal tokens of the same spirit towards us, which an adjustment of the affairs referred to would afford, will be given without further avoidable delay.

The war with the Indian tribes on the peninsula of Florida has, during the last summer, been prosecuted with unusual activity and zeal. A summer campaign was resolved upon as the best mode of bringing it to a close. Our brave officers and men who have been engaged in that service, have suffered toils and privations, and exhibited an energy, which in any other war would have won for them undiminished laurels.

In despite of the sickness incident to the climate, they have penetrated the fastnesses of the Indians, broken up their encampments, and harassed them incessantly. Numbers have been captured, and still greater numbers have surrendered, and have been transported to join our army on the lands elsewhere situated by the Government. And our hope is entertained, that under the conduct of the gallant officer at the head of the troops in Florida, that troublesome and expensive war is destined to a speedy termination. With all the other Indian tribes, we are enjoying the blessings of peace. Our duty, as well as our interests prompts us to preserve

reconciled by that noble spirit of patriotism which prompted conciliation and resulted in harmony. In the same spirit the compromise bill, as it is commonly called, was adopted at the session of 1853. Whilst the people of no portion of the Union will ever hesitate to pay all necessary taxes for the support of Government, yet an innate repugnance exists to the imposition of burdens not really necessary for the objects. In imposing duties, however for the purposes of revenue, a right to discriminate as to the articles on which the duty shall be laid, as well as the amount, necessarily and most properly exists. Otherwise the Government would be placed in the condition of having to levy the same duties upon all articles the productive as well as the unproductive. The slightest duty upon some might have the effect of causing their importation to cease whereas others entering extensively into the consumption of the country, might bear the heaviest without any sensible diminution in the amount imported.

So also the Government may be justified in so discriminating, by reference to other considerations of domestic policy, connected with our manufactures. So long as the duties shall be laid with distinct preference, to the wants of the Treasury, no well-founded objection can exist against them. It might be esteemed desirable that no such augmentation of the taxes should take place as would have the effect of annulling the land proceeds distribution act of the last session, which act is declared to be inoperative the moment the duties are increased beyond twenty per cent, the maximum rate established by the compromise act.

Some of the provisions of the compromise act which will go into effect on the 30th of June next may however, be found exceedingly inconvenient in practice, under any regulations that Congress may adopt. I refer more particularly to that relating to the home valuation. A difference in value of the same articles to some extent, will necessarily exist at different ports; but that is altogether insignificant when compared with the conflicts in valuation, which are likely to arise from the difference in opinion among the numerous appraisers of merchandise.

In many instances the estimates of value must be conjectured, and thus, as many different rates of value must be established as there are appraisers. These differences in valuation may also be increased by the inclination, which without the slightest imputation, honesty, may arise on

United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and go into liquidation, rather than by refusing to do so to continue embarrassments in the way of solvent institutions, thereby augmenting the difficulties incident to the present situation of things. Whether this Government, with due regard to the rights of the States has any power to contrain the banks, either to resume specie payments, or to force them into liquidation, is an enquiry which will not fail to claim your consideration. In view of the great advantages which are allowed the corporations, not among the least of which is the authority contained in most of their charters, to make loans to three times the amount of their capital, thereby often deriving three times as much interest on the same amount of money as any individual is permitted by law to receive, no sufficient apology can be urged for a long continued suspension of specie payments. Such suspension is productive of the greatest detriment to the public, by expelling from circulation the precious metals, and seriously hazarding the success of any effort that this Government can make to increase commercial facilities, and to advance the public interest.

This is the more to be regretted, and the indispensable necessity for a sound currency becomes the more manifest, when we reflect on the vast amount of the internal commerce of the country. Of this we have no statistics, nor just data for forming adequate opinions. But there can be no doubt but that the amount of transportation coastwise, by sea, and the transportation inland, by railroads and canals, and by steamboats, and other modes of conveyance, over the surface of our vast rivers and immense lakes, and the value of property carried and interchanged by these means, forms a general aggregate, to which the future commerce of the country, large as it is, but a distant approach.

In the absence of any competent power over this subject, which would bring a general resumption of specie payments, would at once have the effect of restoring a sound medium of exchange, and would leave to the country but little to desire, what measure of relief, falling within the limits of our constitutional competency, does it become the Government to adopt? It was my painful duty at your last session, under the weight of most solemn obligations to differ with Congress in measures which

divided into such sums as may be called for by the depositors. It proceeds a step further, and authorizes the purchase and sale of domestic bills and drafts, resting on a real and substantial basis, payable at sight, or having but a short time to run, and drawn on places not less than one hundred miles apart; which authority, except in so far as may be necessary for government purposes exclusively, is only to be exerted upon the express condition that its exercise shall not be prohibited by the State in which the agency is situated.

In order to cover the expenses incident to the plan, it will be authorized to receive moderate premiums for certificates issued on deposits, and on bill bought and sold, and thus, as far as its dealings extend, to furnish facilities to commercial intercourse at the lowest possible rates, and subduct from the earnings of industry the least possible sum. It uses the State banks at a distance from the agencies, as auxiliaries, without imparting any power to trade in its name. It is subjected to such guards and restraints as have appeared to be necessary. It is the creature of law, and exists only at the pleasure of the Legislature. It is made to rest on an actual specie basis, in order to redeem the notes at the places of issue—produces no dangerous redundancy of circulation—affords no temptation to speculation—is attended by no inflation of prices—is equable in its operation—makes the Treasury notes, which it may use along with the certificates of deposit, and the notes of specie-paying banks, convertible at the place where collected, receivable in payment of government dues, and, without violating any principle of the constitution, affords the Government and the people such facilities as are called for by the wants of both. Such it has appeared to me are its recommendations, and in view of them it will be submitted, whenever you may require it to your consideration.

I am not able to perceive that any fair and candid objection can be urged against the plan; the principal outlines of which I have thus presented. I cannot doubt but that the notes which it proposes to furnish, at the voluntary option of the public creditor, issued in lieu of the revenue & its certificates of deposit, will be maintained at an equality with gold and silver every where. They are receivable in gold and silver on demand, and they are receivable

it is created by law, is amenable by law, and is repealable by law, and wedded to the advancement of the public good, shall be among the very first to be repealed, if it be found not to subserve the purposes and objects for which it may be plan be submitted in any overweening confidence, in the sufficiency of my own judgement, but with much greater reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. I cannot abandon this subject without urging upon you, in the most emphatic manner, whatever may be your action on the suggestions, which I have felt it my duty to submit, to relieve the Chief Executive Magistrate, by any and all constitutional means, from a controlling power over the public Treasury. If, in the plan proposed, should you deem it worthy of your consideration, that separation is not as complete as you may desire, you will doubtless amend it in that particular. For myself, I disclaim all desire to have any control over the public moneys, other than what is indispensably necessary, to execute the laws which you pass.

Nor can I fail to advert, in this connection, to the debts, which many of the States of the Union have contracted abroad, and under which they continue to labor. That indebtedness amounts to a sum not less than \$200,000,000, and which has been retributed to them, for the most part, in works of internal improvement, which are destined to prove of vast importance in ultimately advancing their prosperity and wealth. For the debts thus contracted, the States are alone responsible. I can do no more than express the belief that each State will that each State will feel itself bound by every consideration of honor, as well as of interest, to meet its engagements with punctuality. The failure, however, of any one State to do so, should not affect the credit of the rest, and the foreign capitalist will have no cause to experience alarm as to the other States' stocks, because any one more of the States may neglect to provide with punctuality the means of redeeming their engagements. Even such States, should there be any, considering the great rapidity with which their resources are developing themselves, will not fail to have the means, at no very distant day, to redeem their obligations to the uttermost farthing; nor will I doubt but that view of that honorable conduct will

over the country. The report of the Post Master General will claim your particular attention, not only because of the valuable suggestions which, at all times, attaches to that branch of the public service, but because of the sense of transporting routes necessary and has

The increased interest in the mail along the principal lines, claims the public attention, and awakened a corresponding solicitude on the part of the Government. The transmission of the mail must keep pace with the facilities of inter communication which are every day becoming greater through the building of rail roads and the application of steam power, but it cannot be disguised that, in order to do so, the Post Office Department is subjected to heavy exactions. The line of communication between distant parts of the Nation is a great extent occupied by rail roads, which, in the nature of things, possess a complete monopoly, and the Department is therefore liable to heavy and unreasonable charges. This evil is destined to great increase in future, and some timely measure may be necessary to guard against it.

I feel it my duty to bring under your consideration a practice which has grown up in the administration of the Government, and which I am deeply convinced ought to be corrected, allude to the exercise of the power, which usage, rather than reason, has vested in the Presidents, of removing incumbents from office, in order to substitute other more in favor with the dominant party. My own conduct in this respect, has been governed by a conscientious purpose, to exercise the removing power, only in cases of unfaithfulness or inability, in those in which its exercise appeared necessary, or in order to discountenance and suppress that spirit of active partizanship on the part of holders of office, which not only withdraws them from steady and impartial discharge of their official duties, but exerts an undue and injurious influence over elections, and degrades the character of the Government, much as it exhibits the character of a party government.

...miles from the line, is perhaps as fine a
country as can be found in the world.
...a variety of timber, but in soil
...called, is the engine of a once proud
...city, is situated on the main White
...river, which here forms a crescent or curve of
...about nine miles in circumference, and contains
...more than a hundred mounds, half of which are
...more than ten times as large as those near Vin-
...cennes; those in the center are in the form of a
...square; many containing a surface of more than
...two acres, some in the form of a triangle, and oth-
...ers perfectly round. Here the Pawnee, Arapaho,
...Cumanches, Loups, and Butaw Indians, all of
...whom are at war with each other, meet and
...smoke the pipe once a year in peace. Every
...person and their things are sacred for many miles
...around this peaceful grove. This ceremony has
...been handed down for many centuries to the red
...men by their forefathers, and here their chiefs
...and great men are brought from hundreds of miles
...to be interred, one of whom, but a few
...weeks before we passed, had a proud mound of
...stones erected to his memory, with a pole, painted
...red, and a scalp appended to show that he had
...been a great warrior. The numerous camps every-
...where to be seen around here, at once convince
...the traveler that here is the great rendezvous of
...thousands annually. From thence onward for
...four hundred miles, there is nothing to be seen
...but one eternal desert, without one solitary stalk
...of timber to cheer the eye for thirty days. Roll-
...ing here is to be had but buffalo dung to cook the
...food that is used; but of this the whole prairie
...is covered, and it is an excellent substitute.
...We overtook the caravan in sight of the Arkan-
...sas, about four hundred miles from the line of the
...U. S., and 800 from St. Louis, without trouble
...by the Indians, and attached ourselves thereto
...for duty in crossing the river, which is much lar-
...ger than at the mouth, and plays a ddy, and
...rolling her quicksands into her almost every hour,
...so that fords or crossings are dangerous and un-
...certain. From the Arkansas river, the scarcity of
...water commences, and even the little to be had
...is so deeply impregnated with salt, sulphur, &c.,
...that stern necessity alone compels the traveler to
...the use of it. On the Arkansas river, there are
...one or two good springs, at one of which we met
...of the Arapahoe Indians, five hundred warriors,
...who treated us with a proper friendship, elated
...with their success ten days before, when, in battle,
...they killed seventy-six Pawnees. We gratified
...them with encamping on the battle ground, where
...the unburied bodies were yet unbroken. The
...next day we visited their lodge, six miles from
...the battle ground where we had a full view of
...the prairie, a perfect state of nature; amongst
...400 women and children, there were but few that
...had ever seen the dress and equipage of
...the white man.
...Now for Santa Fe, or the Holy City. It is situ-
...ated in a valley ten miles long, and from two to
...three miles wide, surrounded by immense mountains,
...covered with pine and cedar trees, and affords the
...most beautiful scenery the eye can conceive or
...mind imagine. Santa Fe is the seat of Gov-
...ernment of New Mexico, and is commanded
...by a Governor General. It is also a military
...post, port of entry, and depository of all the
...ancient archives of the neighboring States.
...The houses are built of raw bricks, two feet
...long, six inches deep and one foot wide, made
...with straw and mud, and dried in the sun; and
...such is the durability that many houses more
...than two hundred years old are standing and
...inhabited. The streets are only one story high, hand-
...washed inside, with dirt floors
...which his Excellency re-
...fused to have a dirt floor, but they
...were covered with carpets; the
...houses and dirt
...streets.

invested, and of the excitement already
produced in the public mind, it has be-
come their imperative duty to go into a
thorough and close investigation
of the whole subject. It is due to the
character of every honest citizen of the
State that this should be done. Nothing
less than this will satisfy the public mind.
Suspicion has become too general to be
allayed by any other means.
Tuscaloosa Flag.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALA. DEC. 29, 1841.

THE LEGISLATURE. We have nothing of
interest this week from the Legislature. All
the business of importance, respecting the
Banks, &c. still remains unfinished. The
Tax Bill published last week has failed, a ma-
jority of the members having determined, vi-
ciously as we think, not to supply the revenue
by taxation until the illimitable drain by our
rotten banking system be in some degree stop-
ped. As the session draws to a close, there
seems more disposition to take hold of business
in good earnest.

Tuscaloosa, Dec. 14th, 1841.

Mr. Woodward:—Dear Sir, I avail
myself of this morning's leisure, to in-
form you of what has lately transpired
here.

An act to repeal the general ticket law,
passed at the last session, passed its third
reading in the Senate on yesterday; we
also passed through the Senate a bill
which I introduced a few days since, to
establish a board of Physicians in the
town of Jacksonville. The board to be
composed of the names of Doctors Francis
Grant, Clark, Williamson and Pelham.
A Bill was also introduced in the Sen-
ate, laid upon the table and ordered to
be printed, to wind up the Decatur Bank
in its present shape it proposes to trans-
fer the whole of its funds to the Branch at
Huntsville. There is such a variety of
opinions about the details of the bill, that I
think it more than probable that it will
not pass.

The joint examining committee on bank
frauds are now prosecuting their investi-
gations and from present indications there
is but little doubt that developments
will bring to light the most astounding
system of corruption that has ever been
concocted in any civilized community.
It is proposed to give the committee the
right to not alter the adjournment in fa-
vor of the Legislature. Says the Legislature,
and is to be...

Wetumpka Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

| | | |
|----------------------|------|---------------|
| Cotton, | lb. | 7 a 8 |
| Bagging, Dundee, | yd. | 22 a 25 |
| Ky, | | 33 a 35 |
| Bale rope, northern, | lb. | 10 a 12 |
| Bacon, Hams, | | 14 a 15 |
| sides, | | 7 a 8 |
| shoulders, | | 6 a 7 |
| Butter, Goshen, | | |
| country, | | 12 a 18 |
| Coffee, Rio | | 14 a 15 |
| green Havanna | | 14 a 15 |
| Java | | 18 a 20 |
| Cheese, | | 00 a 00 |
| Iron, sheet | | 12 a 15 |
| hoop | | 10 a 12 |
| Plough moulds, | | 10 |
| Steel, German, | | 18 a 20 |
| American blist, | | 14 a |
| English | | 18 a 20 |
| cast | | 8 a 10 |
| Nails, cast | | 8 a 10 |
| wrought | | 20 a |
| Rice, | | a 7 |
| Sugar, loaf | | 20 a 25 |
| jump | | 16 a 18 |
| N.O. | | 8 a 10 |
| Porto Rico | | 10 a 12 |
| Spirits, brandy cog. | gal. | \$1 50 a 3 00 |
| Am. | | 75 a 1 00 |
| rum, N. E. | | 50 a 75 |
| Lafayette | | 62 a 75 |
| St. Croix | | 2 00 a 2 50 |
| Jamaica | | 1 50 a 2 50 |
| Gin, Holland | | 2 00 a 2 50 |
| American | | 50 a 1 00 |
| whiskey rec. | | 30 a 33 |
| com. | | 58 a 30 |
| brandy, peach | | 75 a 1 25 |
| apple | | 50 a 75 |
| Wines, Madeira | | 2 50 a 4 00 |
| Teneriffe | | 1 25 a 1 50 |
| Sherry | | 1 75 a 3 50 |
| sweet Malaga | | 50 a 75 |
| Port | | 2 00 a 3 00 |
| Lisbon | | 1 00 a 1 25 |
| Claret | doz. | 2 25 a 6 00 |
| Champagne | | 8 00 a 12 00 |
| Muscat | | 5 00 a 6 00 |
| Cordials assorted | | 4 50 a 5 00 |
| champagne cider | | 4 50 a 6 00 |
| Porter, London | | 4 00 a 4 00 |
| American | | 3 00 a 3 50 |
| Soap, yellow | lb. | 8 a 10 |
| white | | 10 a 14 |
| Glass 8 x 10. | | 4 00 a 4 50 |
| 10 x 12 | | 5 00 a 5 50 |
| amp | gal. | a 2 00 |
| gain | | 87 a 1 00 |
| inseed | | 1 50 a 2 00 |
| White lead No. 1 | keg. | 4 50 |
| No. 2 | | 4 00 |
| Putty | lb. | 10 a 12 |
| Chewing tobacco | | 12 a 18 |
| Spice | | 14 a 18 |
| Pepper | | 16 a 20 |
| Saltpetre | | 8 a |
| Alum | | 45 a 50 |
| Borax refined | | 75 |
| Indigo, N. E. | | 2 50 a 0 00 |
| Spanish | | 14 a 16 |
| Ginger, ground | | |
| race | | 14 a 16 |
| Salte Freese | | |

MEDICAL NOTICE.

R. A. BROWN, (Graduate
of Charleston, S. C. Medical
College,) respectfully tenders his
professional services to the citizens
of Benton County.
He has located himself on Cane Creek, at
the residence of J. T. A. Hughes, Esq. seven
miles south of Jacksonville, where he may
at all times be found, unless absent on pro-
fessional business. Dec. 22, 1841.—6m.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale
on accommodating terms, a
House and Lot in the Town of Al-
exandria, advantageously situated
for Mercantile Business. The house contains
four rooms, besides the one suitable for a
store room and the lot is otherwise well im-
proved. Any person wishing to purchase
would do well to call and examine the premi-
ses. ROBERT C. LLOYD.
Dec. 22, 1841.—1f.

BLANKS.

Of almost every description,
Neatly printed on fine paper.
For Sale at this Office.

Consisting of Staple and Fancy articles of al-
most every description, among which are the
following:
Cloths and Casimeres of Gloves and Hosiery,
every variety, French and Scotch
Saxony Merinos, & Sum- worked Capes,
mer Cloths, Silk and Fancy Hand-
Bleached and Brown Drill-kerchiefs,
Lings, Satin and Fillet Scarfs,
Vestings of various kinds, & Shawls,
British & American Prints, Fur, Silk, and Palm-
Brown and bleached Do-leaf Hats,
mesties, Leghorn & English
Painted Lawns & Cambrics, straw Bonnets,
Jackonet, Cambric, Book, Boots and Shoes,
plain and figured Mus- Ladies Prunella and
lins, Satin Shoes,
Plain & fig'd Bobbinets, Saddlery and Sad-
Plain Gro de Nap and fig-ler's Trimmings,
ured Silks, Chins, Liverpool &
Plain black and blue bV common ware.
do. Books and Stationery,
Silk Velvets, Laces and Sugar and Coffee,
Ribbons, Indigo, Madder, &c.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

THE Subscribers having just opened, at
their Store, recently occupied by E.
Herndon Esq. a Stock of entirely new
Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods, Cullery, &c.
now offers them at prices which cannot fail
to please purchasers, or as low as they can be
sold in any market in this State for Cash.
The public are earnestly solicited to call and
examine, in the confidence that cheaper ar-
ticles have never been offered for sale, new
and adapted to the market, in any town in
the interior of the Southern Country. Also
COFFEE SUGAR & Cheese, kept
constantly on hand and for sale at the low-

Post Office, Jacksonville, Ala.

THE law provides that postage shall
be paid in specie. The Post Office Man-
agement requires of me one hundred cents for
every dollar due from me to it. All ad-
mits then that I cannot afford to receive a
cent for a dollar and I presume this can-
not be expected. The community will not expect
me to alter the close of the present year. I
decline to receive dollars and half dollars in
next year. I have than a real val-
Dec. 19, 1841. E. L. WOODWARD.

LAW OFFICE.

THOMAS A. WALKER.

THOMAS GRAY GARRETT.

HAVE formed a partnership in the
practice of the law. They will attend
usually to all business confided to them,
or both can be found at their office in Jv-
ville Benton County Alabama, at a
unless absent on professional business.
July 14th, 1841.—1f

Sale of the Sixteenth Sect.

ON Monday the 17th January next
will offer for sale to the highest
der, above the minimum price, the
Sixteenth Section of Township 14, in Range
in Lots upon the ground, on a credit of
two, three and four years, in equal ann-
instalments, the purchaser securing the se-
eral payments by separate notes with
or more good securities.
Cash will be required of each purcha-
in proportion to the amount purchased
the payment of the expenses.

JOHN T. ROPE

JOHN LAWSON

JOHN D. ROPE

Teachers in the Township of Range

will furnish the commissioners with the

School lists, by the 1st day of Jan. next.

State of Alabama.

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up and by James

T. Jones, William Coo-

River, and W. H. Ferry

a dark bay Mule

years old last spring, dark or Brand,

praised to forty Dollars.

Dec. 10th, 1841.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

Last Notice.

ALL persons, indebted to O. E. Burt,

E. Burt, either by note or account, or

E. Burt individually, are requested to

immediate payment to W. H. Estill, v

fully authorized to settle and wind up t

business of the firm, and also the individua

count of O. E. Burt collections we are com-

mitted to make.

Jacksonville Dec. 22nd, 1841.—3f

O. E. BURT

NOTICE.

